The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,281 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the second saloon, special attention is called to the advantageous terms on which excellent accommodation to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. GANGES	4123	800	E. Stewart	20th April
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
* SIRAM	3038	550	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
P. L. PESHAWUR	3300	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* ISLAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	550	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. TRAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

* These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi.

Through tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steamship leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as follows (or about) the following dates:—April 21st and May 5th, and 19th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 15, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

Fares to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 345, and Rs. 150 Fare and Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered free in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Return Tickets. Special Rates for Usual Discount to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	3,500	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	3,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	3,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 30 each (Rs. 10?) respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 5? per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
HIS AGNO	21st April 1888.
SPURA	12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Buchtinger	1,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	1,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemasich	1,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,300	600	2?th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

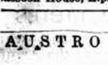
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE New Steamship CITY of DUBLIN, 5,000 tons, Captain R. McNEILL, built under special Survey above the highest Class at Lloyds, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd May. The cabins are on deck amidships, and each contains two berths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th April
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3400	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 31, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3000	500	19th April.
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3541	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3337	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May

Passengers by s. s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 21, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE following approximate sailings of Steamer of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar have been arranged:—

	Capt.	Tons.	
S.S. AVOCA	Rihn	204	11th April,
S.S. SWORUSMAN	Dettleson.	730	18th "
S.S. MALACCA	Ferguson.	1120	1st May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. H. H. Price. Re. 1-4; postage extra

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th April, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandor, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 16th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "LAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th April, at noon.

S.S. Kerbela

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

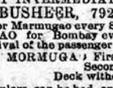
THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon and MORMUGAO for Bombay every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 7, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th April. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES!!

HOMEWARD.

SAILING ABOUT 22nd inst. the splendid s.s. "AUGERTON," Capt. Morris, has superior accommodation for families. 2,500 tons. Cuisine for FARES exceptionally low. Apply to

A. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, April, 1888.

28 Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and ISSUED from out THROUGH TICKETS by route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe, any part of India by any Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries. Oriental Ports. Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlets and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63. 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 19 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" "
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" "
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" "
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Schanisberger	" 35 0	" "
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 30 0	" "
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	" "
Fine "	" 22 0	" "
Very Superior "	" 26 0	" "
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	" "
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	" "
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	" "
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" "
Lee Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" "
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	" 21 0	" "
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" "
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" "
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" "
From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" "
From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	" "
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0	" "
From [illegible]		
Carlowitz		
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's ***	" 18 0	" "
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	" "
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 21 0	" "
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" "
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" "
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" "
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volney	Rs. 21 0	" "
Chamberlin	" 23 0	" "
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	" "
" " " *	" 22 8	" "

BEER.	Per dos.	Per dos. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	" 14 0	" "
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	" "
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	" "
Finest Kumuel	" 30 0	" "
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 36 0	" "
Swiss Cheese in tins from 10s. 2? to 3?.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at	0 9
do.	1 0
2 do.	1 10

FROM USH, BARNSWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin.	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs.	Re.
Celery	"	" 0 10
French Beans	"	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	"	" 0 10
Young Carrots	"	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	"	" 0 10
Mushrooms	"	" 0 14
White Cabbage	"	" 0 12
Small Sausages	"	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	"	" 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 403 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or inclusive of for M. S. additions, Rs. 3-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.

and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENAMELS.

IN TINS, READY FOR USE.

FOR Painting New, or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs' Tables, Bird Cages, Bedstead, Photo-Frames, &c. Is now being used in England in immense quantities.

The following Colours are in stock:—

Vermillion.	Electric Green.	Ivory.
Dark Red.	Old Gold.	Arabian Brown
Straw.	Grass Green.	French Grey.
Dark Blue.	Blue.	Olive.
White.	Maroon.	Coral Pink.
Turquoise.	Indian Yellow.	Heliotrope.
Dark Oak.	Green.	Chocolate.
Orange.	Light Oak.	Black.
Terra Cotta.	Hedge Sparrow's Egg.	Primrose.
Canary.	Pea Green.	Green.

Per tin, Re. 1-4, each. Brushes, 14 as., each.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARRIAGE LAMPS.

A NEW STOCK of the best quality just to hand, Silvered Reflectors and Mounts.

Price, Rs. 24 to Rs. 35 per pair.

DASHBOARD LAMPS.

For fixing on the Dashboard.

Rs. 10 each. Superior, Rs. 22-8 each.

STIRRUP LAMPS.

To fasten on Stirrup when riding.

Rs. 5-8.

RAILWAY READING LAMPS.

For Candles.

Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 each.

CAMP LANTERNS.

Of several descriptions, for Kerosine or Cocoanut Oil.

Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 9 each.

MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.

For Candles.

Rs. 4 each.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Indian and Fine Art Work, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Precious Stones and Brilliants, Indian Curios, &c., &c. Rich Cashmere Shawls, Persian Carpets, Pookharies and other Indian stuffs for making purdahs and curtains. Prices below competition. Price lists free.

Address—

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
TABLE PLATE,
ELECTRO-POTOSI
(Registered).

[illegible]ATE,

SPECIAL BRAND OF ELECTRO-PL[illegible]oy have
The POTOSI SILVER COMPANY submit that to
OVERCOME A GREAT OBJECTION that the
In the purchasing of Plated Forks and Spoons, in
QUANTITY OF SILVER DEPOSITED
IS GUARANTEED,
and also the
Wear for a long period. white
The Plating is on Potosi Silver, a beautiful and
metal itself, and well known for its excellence, ugh
wear-resisting qualities, so that if the Silver, thr IS
bad usage of the articles, is removed, a MET d not
REVEALED SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS a most
of the colour of brass, as is too often the case wit
makes of Electro-Plate.

.THE "GUARANTEED" ELECTRO-PL[illegible]TE
Is produced in two qualities, and with each
of Forks and Spoons is given.

A Guarantee bearing the Seal of the Company certifying that the various weights of Silver has been duly deposited on the goods.

PRICE LIST OF ELECTRO-POTOSI
OLD "ENGLISH" OR "FIDDLE" PATTERN.

Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

	Weight of Silver deposited dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks	14	per doz.	23	0
Dessert " "	10	"	17	8
Tea "	9	"	10	8
" 5 o'clock	5	"	8	0
Egg " Gilt Bowl	8	"	12	0
Mustard "	7	"	12	0
Salt "	7	"	11	8
Pickle Forks	10	each	1	4
Oyster "	10	"	1	0
Gravy Spoons	28	"	4	8
Sugar "	10	"	1	2
" Tongs	12	"	2	0
" " 5 o'clock	8	"	1	0
Soup Ladles	42	"	7	0
Sauce "	12	"	2	0
Butter Knives	12	"	2	0
Ice Tongs	12	"	2	0

GUARANTEED TO WEAR FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Weight of Silver deposited. dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks	9	per doz.	19	0
Dessert " "	7	"	14	0
Tea "	6	"	9	0
Egg "	6	"	8	8
Mustard "	5	"	7	0
Sugar "	7	each	0	14
" Tongs	9	"	1	8
Soup Ladles	27	"	6	0
Sauce "	8	"	1	8

EACH DOZEN SPOONS AND FORKS WILL BE PACKED IN AN ELEGANT MINIATURES PLATE CHEST.

[illegible] exceeding Rs. 50 will be [illegible] Post accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in the Company.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

"CAVENDISH CUTLERY."

THIS new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand forged and carefully tempered, the result being an Article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced. The Cavendish Ware will be very welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the Table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and, moreover, especially distinguished for thir particularly elegant appearance.

	"A." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"B." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable Article.	Buckhorn for Shikar and District Use.
Table Knives per doz.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 11 0
Dessert Knives "	" 28 0	" 22 0	" 18 0	" 0 8
Meat Carvers per pair	" 12 0	" 9 8	" 7 8	" 4 0
Game Carver "	" 12 0	" 9 8	" 7 8	" 3 0
Steel Sharpeners Each	" 5 0	" 4 0	" 2 12	" 1 4
COMPLETE SET, as above	Rs. 90 0	Rs. 72 0	Rs. 56 12	Rs. 28 12

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

	Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Queen Anne.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks ...Per doz.	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Forks "	20 0	22 0	23 8
Table Spoons. "	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Spoons "	20 0	22 0	23 8
Tea Spoons "	10 0	11 0	12 0
" Miniature "	9 0	10 0	11 0
Egg Spoons "	12 8	13 8	14 0
Salt Spoons "	12 8	12 8	14 0
Mustard Spoons each	1 0	1 0	1 6
Gravy Spoons... each	5 8	5 12	6 8

	Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Queen Anne.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern.
Sugar " "	1 4	1 4	1 4
Ice Tongs "	4 0	4 0	6 0
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped "	7 8	7 8	8 0
Butter Knives "	2 4	2 4	2 12
Sauce Ladles "	2 4	2 4	2 12
Fish Helpers...Per pair	16 0	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests "	2 0	2 8	3 8
Cheese Scoops each	2 8	2 8	3 0

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"THE NEWEST SHAPES."

HOAR AND CO.'S Extra Light,

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Drab Alpine Terai (the latest Shape)	14 0	White Cork Helmets, very Light	10 8
Black Felt, Round Crown, very light, quilted Forehead Pad	10 8	Drab Felt, Extra Quality, Cork Lined	12 8
Fine Drab Felt Terai Hats, quilted Pads	18 0	Super Drab Felt, on Pith Bodies, Light and Stylish, London made	15 0
A Large Choice of Pugries from Rs. 2-8 to	5 0	Silk Handkerchiefs for Trimming above ...from	4 4

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality			Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do. do.			Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
600 " Single Shot, Winchesters			Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 "	" 13	" " " 500 "	" 22

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DRESS PUMPS
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs.	12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish	... "	14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... "	9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... "	11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... "	7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... "	14 8

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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMB[illegible]

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FRESH ARRIVAL
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STILTON CHEESE.

In excellent condition
Rs. 1-2-0 per lb. on cut
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PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay has English [illegible] with [illegible]
ATTRESS.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with [illegible]

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

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KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always a[illegible]

Rs. 22 per ca[illegible]

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BO

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PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS,

OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.,
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, AT 4 P.M.,
ON WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
SEE HAND BILLS.

GRAND TRANSPARENT PANORAMA SALOON.

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.

JUST RECEIVED beautiful handwork sceneries from the best artist in Paris.
The proprietor gives away a part of his income in presents to the visitors.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S
ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS MINNIE HINSON.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
SATURDAY, 14TH APRIL,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!
ENORMOUS PROGRAMME!
THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR.
First time in Bombay of the great London Gaiety success, the glorious Burlesque :—
"PRINCESS CHARMING."
NEW SONGS, LOCAL HITS, NEW DANCES.
GRAND PAS DE SEUL.
Miss EMMA MARKHAM.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO LET, a very desirable RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, third floor, commanding a charming view of the Sea and of Colaba and Malabar Hill. Rent moderate.—Apply to P. BYRAMJEE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that nominations of CANDIDATES for the RATEPAYERS' ELECTION FIXED for the 25th inst., must be left in the Municipal Commissioner's Office in accordance with the terms of section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1872 and 1878, at least 7 days before the date fixed for the election.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Muni Commr for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commr's Office, Bombay, 13th April, 1888.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

CONTENTS FOR APRIL :—

The Great Yellow River, (*Leisure Hour*).
Amusing amuses, (*Chamber's Journal*).
M. Pasteur and the Rabbit Plague, (*Medical Press*).
Remarkable Coincidences, (*Century*).
Long Life and How to Attain it, (*Nineteenth Century*).
Milk and Tuberculosis, (*Scotsman*).
Volapuk: The New Language.
Curious Wills, (*Cassell's Family Magazine*).
Be Great, (In Verse, *Knowledge*).
The Healing Power, (*Laws of Life*).

GLEANINGS SHORT :—
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THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the late of Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter Share for the first half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Sprott Street, Fort, On and after THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1888, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 17th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ડામરસી મુલજીની કું૦
i.e., T. HACKERSEY MOOLJEE AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1888.

WATCH CHAINS!!
JOHN JONES' SILVER WATCHES,
Guaranteed London Work.
GOLD OPEN AND DOUBLE CASE WATCHES,
Guaranteed all Genuine, Old Jas. McCabe's
ROYAL EXCHANGE.
Warranted 18-Carat Gold, full size.
Albert Chains on both *European* and *Native* Taste at Rs. 28 per tola nett.

E. P. CHUBB.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
67, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
ALBERT CHAINS: WATCHES!!
ALBERT CHAINS!!!

SPINNING MACHINERY.
CAUTION TO MAKERS AND USERS.

WE the undersigned, Assignees of Letters Patent No. 323, A.D. 1882, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Proceedings in Chancery will be commenced against any persons infringing the above Letter's Patent, and Persons are warned against purchasing Spinning-frames having "Hinged open Anti-ballooning Plates or Forks," or otherwise made in accordance with the said Letters Patent.

A reward of £10 will be given for any information leading to the legal proof of such infringement, and communications may be addressed either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Fullagar and Hulton, solicitors, Bolton, or to Mr. [illegible], Patent Agent, Manchester.

This 23rd day of February, 1888.

DOBSON and BARLOW, Machine Makers,
Kay-street Works, Bolton.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
[illegible] AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
[illegible]ce of God, of the United Kingdom [illegible]land, Queen Defender of the [illegible]
[illegible] of the Property [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Elphinstone Cricket Club, Esplanade, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, 5 p.m.
Sailors' Home, lecture by Mr. F. Chambers on Recent Advances on the Law of Storms, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Anderson's Company, 9 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Lawada (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Shajehan (s), from Calcutta; Linda (s), Cardiff; and Kilwa (s), Buenos.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—China (s) for Dunkirk; Huzara (s), Karachi and London; Sind (s), Aden; Nuddea (s), Rangoon; Buncoora (s), Colombo and Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi; and Massilia (s), London, &c.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach at the parade service at 7 a.m. to-morrow morning.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Tuesday last, terminated yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—George Coombes, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Berenice, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Massilia, Capt. S. O. Shalland, sailed yesterday for London with the following additional passengers:—Mr. Robbie, Mr. Copper, Mr. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Tothill.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ.—The anniversary address on "The Gospel of Theism" will be delivered, by Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, in English, at 6 p. m., this evening, at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir, Girgaum.

LECTURE.—Baboo Nuud Lall Ghosh, barister-at-law and president, Arya Samaj, London, will deliver a public lecture in English on "India's Needs" in the Arya Samaj building, behind the Girgaum Police Court, to-morrow the 15th instant, at 6 p.m. The public are invited to attend.

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE HARBOUR.—Currumsey Daroy, a muccadam, reported to the Water Police authorities on Thursday, that on the 3rd instant, while bags of coffee were being transhipped from the s.s. Chindwara to the s.s. Clyde, both lying in this harbour, three bags of coffee, valued Rs. 250, were found missing.

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.—The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Elphinstone Cricket Club takes place this evening, on the Gymkhana ground, at 5 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will preside. A cricket match with the Royal Artillary will commence at 2 p.m. The Volunteer band will be in attendance.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening:—

March.....Heroique.....Schubert.
Overture...Bomifda E. Constanze.....Meyerbeer.
Valse.....Passing Clouds.....Prout.
Duet.....Until.....Verdi.
Duet.....The Lowlow.....Coote.
Valse.....The Rose of Penzance.....Sullivan.
Selection.....Jahn.....Arndt.
Galop.....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, this day, at 5-30 p.m., Bombay time :—

March.....Out in the Moonlight.....N. V. Scholes.
Overture...Titus.....Mozart.
Valse.....Ehren on the Rhine.....Hutchenson.
Fantasia...Echoes of the Night.....Riviere.
Valse.....Venezia.....Lowthian.
Galop.....Die Wilderer.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT ON A CHINAMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Chinaman, named Ahoo Hasing, instituted a complaint against one Howell, a seaman of H. M. S. [illegible], before Mr. Crawley-Boovey, on a charge of assaulting him. It appeared that Howell and others entered the man's shop and asked the price of a box. As the price mentioned by some one else in the place was considered excessive they were leaving the shop, one of Howell's companions saying [illegible]. The complainant now appeared, also saying [illegible]. The Chinaman then caught hold of Howell by his hair and threatened to hit him if he did not be quiet. The complainant then struck Howell, who picked up sticks and assaulted Hague, who fell down, and struck him with a stick, knocking him out on the road. There was a general fight and the chair was [illegible] through a glass show case and broke on Howell's head. The latter was fined Rs. 50 for causing the disturbance qualified. Howell denied having struck the Chinaman who, he averred, struck him. Howell then charged the Chinaman with assaulting him, and stated the facts of his case as above. He called his companions as witnesses, and they bore out all he had said. Mr. Hone, an officer of the ship, gave Howell a very good character. His Worship discharged the case, as he was inclined to believe the facts as stated by Howell. The Magistrate believed that the Chinaman broke his own furniture, and thought that [illegible] was sufficient punishment for him.

NATIVE ACTORS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector C. Morar Rao, of the Bombay Detective Police, charged Dhondee Marootee and four other Hindoo actors, together with two Hindoo lads, named Condia Bapoo and Marootee Ramjee, aged 13 and 14 years respectively, before Mr. P. Ryan, with indecent behaviour in a public place of amusement, on the night of Wednesday last, the 11th instant. The accused were actors engaged to perform for the public amusement at the Native National Theatre in Jamblee Mohola, near the Null Bazaar, on the night in question. It appeared, that recently several complaints were made to the Commissioner of Police regarding the indecent behaviour of the actors, and obscene songs sung by them in the above theatre, as well as in other native theatres about Grant Road and Falkland Road. The Commissioner deputed Inspector Morar Rao to institute enquiries into the matter, and to prosecute the offenders. On the night in question the accused persons were arrested by the police officer for conducting themselves in a most indecent manner before a large audience of natives, and also singing most obscene and vulgar songs, copies of which were duly translated and placed before the Magistrate. The two Hindoo lads took the part of females. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the complaint. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that this sort of amusement and the conduct of the accused should be at once put a stop to. It could not be tolerated in this city. As this was the first case of the sort, he sentenced accused No. 1 and eight others to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, and the two Hindoo lads were discharged with a warning.

THE WHOLESALE MURDER IN RAJKOTE.—Kalekhan, the notorious murderer of Mr. Bawa Mian Kotwal and others, has been committed to the Sessions, and his case will come off shortly.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A VIOLENT ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On the 9th instant, at about 5-30 in the afternoon, an Ahir woman by name Amer, a man by name Poonja and three other men, whilst proceeding from Rajkote to Eshwaria, were attacked and severely assaulted in the vicinity of the village of Moondka by twelve dacoits. The woman was very cruelly assaulted under the presumption that she had money, and the party was deprived of what they had. Moondka belongs to the Rajkote State, and is only four miles from here.—*Ibid.*

THE ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.—We very much regret to learn that Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of British Biluchistan, whilst on his way from Soonmeani to Lus Beyla, met with a serious accident, occasioned by a fall from his horse. The injuries sustained by Sir Robert are said to be of so serious a nature as to necessitate his return. The port authorities have been instructed to arrange for a vessel to proceed immediately to Soonmeani, and we understand the launch Mina leaves Karachi almost immediately.—*Sind Gazette.*

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—The case in which Shaik Yacail wallad Mahomed was charged with the theft of Rupees 30 in currency notes, the property of his Master, Captain W. Foster, R. A., on the 5th instant, was called on again on Thursday morning, before Colonel Bolton, Cantonment Magistrate, and the accused being found guilty of the charge, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 381 of the I. P. Code. The stolen property was ordered to be returned to the complainant.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

(Before the HON. CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

(At 2-45 p.m.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

583—Winter, B B—The B and Persia S N Co vs the Secretary of State—F A Little.—Part heard.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

At the High Court yesterday, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott, delivered judgment on an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Hart, who, on April last year, gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs in the case of Rahimtoola Noormahomed and another *vs.* E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Mr. Farran, Mr. Lang, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the defendant and appellant. Mr. Justice Hart, by his decree, restrained the defendant and his servants from removing any portion of the roof of the plaintiffs' two houses situated on the Parel Road.

The plaintiffs, as the administrators of the estate and effects of Hussein Noormahomed, deceased, were the owners of two houses situated in the Parel Road. On the 17th May, 1886, the defendant, as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, sent them two notices, requiring them to remove, within thirty days, the roofs of the houses erected against or in front thereof, alleging that they were projections, encroachments, or obstructions within the meaning of section 195 of Acts 3 of 1872 and 4 of 1878. The plaintiffs' case was that the two houses were erected more than half a century ago, and that the roofs had existed in their present position ever since the houses were built; and they sought by the suit to restrain the defendant and his servants from pulling down the roofs as he had threatened to do. For the defendant it was urged that so much of the roofs as projected over and jutted into the public street was an obstruction to the safe and convenient use of the street and passage along it. One of the houses was a long low ground-floor chawl, with no upper story, and abutted on the public street for a distance of about forty yards. A tramway line had been laid along the street, and the traffic was very heavy; the width of the street adjoining the plaintiffs' premises was nowhere less than sixty feet, but this having been found to be insufficient, the street was being gradually widened to a width of seventy-five feet. The width was much contracted opposite the plaintiffs' premises, and was at one point not more than forty feet. A side gutter ran along the side which defendant was covering over with stone slabs, so as to widen the road space, and if the projection was allowed to remain, it would be impossible to use the street for public traffic with safety or convenience. Mr. Justice Hart, in his judgment, held that the traffic near the premises was spare, and that no one was in any way obstructed or incommoded by the projection of the eaves of the premises. Further, his Lordship did not think it was likely that any one would be incommoded in the present state of the road and the condition of the traffic. The lower court therefore issued an injunction against the defendant with costs.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said the suit was brought to restrain the Municipal Commissioner from putting in force section 195 of the Municipal Act by ordering the plaintiffs to remove the eaves of their premises in the Parel Road. The eaves were said to project over the road to the extent of about one foot and eight inches. There was a side drain at the place which had been slabbed over before the hearing of the suit. The Judge of the lower court had visited the spot, and was of opinion in giving his judgment that the only question he had to decide was, whether the eaves of the premises actually obstructed the public traffic? In the opinion of their Lordships, it was scarcely advisable for the learned Judge to form his opinion on what he saw while he was about an hour on the spot; and the consequence was that he failed to take a proper view of the matter. As to the construction of the section of the Act referred to, the learned Chief Justice cited several authorities and remarked, that it was impossible to hold that there was no obstruction of the street. If the gutter had not been slabbed over after the filling in of the path, the eaves would have been an obstruction to the hay carts and the meat carts passing along the street. Their Lordships held that there was an obstruction of the street within the meaning of the Act, and the judgment of the lower court was reversed, the plaintiffs' suit being dismissed with costs throughout.

A SOCIAL PEST.

SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN yesterday charged an Austrian Jew, named, Moses Bendit, before Mr. Crawley-Boovey with keeping a place of public resort on the Frere Road without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Sealy appeared on behalf of the accused. Mr. Brewin opposed to the accused opening a shop on the Frere Road in the early part of March. It was a restaurant and a billiard room, and on the occasion he visited it he found that the accused had no license. He made inquiries about the shop, and subsequently received an application from the accused for a license. Witness forwarded the application to the Commissioner of Police with a report. On that report a license was refused. Witness considered the management was not such as was desirable.

His Lordship: Why was the license refused?

Witness: The Commissioner considered it was an undesirable place.

His Lordship: Considered the opening of a respectable shop undesirable? The Commissioner refused it in the exercise of his discretion. To be more explicit, he meant that the place was frequented by undesirable characters.

His Lordship remarked that undesirable was a vague word and asked for something more explicit.

Witness said he saw objectionable females in the place. He enquired about the repute [illegible] and received complaints about it. The Commissioner refused the license in consequence of the advice witness gave. As the shop continued open witness commenced these proceedings.

In cross-examination by Mr. Sealy witness said he did not object to the quality of the drinks nor to the ice. He objected to the sale of the cold drinks and other aerated waters. The accused, when asked about his license said that as other people did not get out licenses therefore he did not want one. Witness had no personal grounds for going to the accused's shop. The class of characters he had seen in the place was decidedly objectionable. He had seen some of the persons in the place who were associated with brothels, that was witness's only grounds for objection. He had also seen disorder in it.

What was the disorder?—I have seen females, who are in this place, stand on the footpath in front of the shop and strut about so as to attract attention. Witness, continuing, said he had received complaints not of drunkenness, but of disorder. He admitted that there were many hundreds of licensed lemonade shops, but no licenses had been issued for shops selling only aerated waters. He recollected having forced one shop selling cold drinks to take out a license. Witness could not say that he had heard lewd songs, nor had he received any complaints from the neighbours of their being disturbed. He did not know if there were any immediate neighbours. Witness would have objected to this shop even if it were lifted bodily and settled on Malabar Hill, where he was in charge.

His Worship: What class of persons chiefly frequent this house?—Seamen and officers connected with the vessels lying in the docks. There were four women, the defendant and another person, associated with the class which keep brothels, and who lived immediately above the shop on the upper storey.

Inspector Guider also spoke as to the character of the house. He deposed to having seen sailors drunk on the premises and women behaving improperly. He had also heard complaints from sailors who had been cheated and improperly treated by the women there.

In cross-examination witness maintained the character he had given the house was true.

The Rev. B. Mitchell, the missionary in charge of the Seamen's Rest who was present in court, was also examined as to the general character of the place. He mentioned the fact that he had had occasion to ask the help of the police to prevent the nuisance of solicitation by post. At an interview with the Commissioner of Police he had referred to the nuisance of the neighbourhood. Witness and his wife, while driving past in the neighbourhood, had seen women very indecently dressed, in one case the woman was almost nude. As a missionary he considered the shop and other similar establishments were objectionable.

Mr. Sealy asked Mr. Mitchell if he objected to the freedom of foreigners.

Mr. Mitchell: Not to freedom; but to indecency. What do you mean by freedom? Is it of dress or manner of walking?

Mr. Sealy: Do you object to the free ways of the foreigners?

Mr. Mitchell: Indecent ways. Young boys are constantly stationed outside the dock gates and take sailors and people to these houses.

How do you know they are taken to this house?—I have had the touts before me and chastised them for taking people to these houses, and the boys have pointed to this house.

Mr. Sealy then addressed the Court, contending that the shop was not immoral, and that the Police Court was not a place to decide as to the morality of the licensed or unlicensed shops. The accused's house was not an immoral place, and was only a shop for the sale of refreshments. According to the Act the Commissioner was bound to grant a license and had no right to refuse it. Mr. Sealy asked for an adjournment so as to call witnesses to prove the respectability of the house.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday.

THE old Tilton-Beecher scandal, in which the late Henry Ward Beecher figured as the co-respondent in Mr. Theodore Tilton's divorce suit, is to be revived. The late preacher's own version of the dispute, prepared by himself some time before his death, is to be published with the sanction of Mrs. Beecher. Mr. Tilton, the plaintiff, now lives quietly in Paris. He spends several hours every day in the Café de la Regence, in the Place du Théâtre Français, which was the haunt of Robespierre and Napoleon, and where Gambetta and Grévy went when young men to play billiards. It is now the head-quarters of chess-playing in Paris, and Mr. Tilton frequently indulges in a game with some of the foreign players who are constantly to be found there. Mr. Tilton is a tall, handsome man, with white hair, keen eyes, and pleasant face.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Nephew & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present: Sir Frank Souter, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Fortnam, Surgeon-Major [illegible], J. Arnott, Major H.O. Selby, Drs. Thomas Dickinson, Jasjee Hormusjee, and P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. [illegible]oston, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, H. R. King, Damodar Tapidas, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Purrotumdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Naorojee Banajee, Naorojee Behramjee Suntook, Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Vurjowandas, and Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.

AN ILLUSTRATED DISCUSSION.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the Town Council be requested to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of providing the stalls in the new fish market, to be erected in the Arthur Crawford market premises, with marble slabs on which to expose the fish brought to the market for sale. Dr. Blaney said it was proposed to put iron tables in the new fish market, but he expressed his decided opinion in favour of marble slabs. The Commissioner had stated on a previous occasion that a marble slab which was formerly in use had become a mangled ruin, by reason of the heavy choppers which the fisherwomen used for the purpose of cutting fish. Dr. Blaney was not sorry that the Commissioner had exhibited the marble in that hall for the purpose of carrying on an "illustrated discussion," and producing a chopper used by the fisherwomen of Bombay, the speaker observed that it weighed 24 ounces, and if an instrument like that made such tremendous inroads on the marble slab, it showed that the women were endowed with unusual physical vigour, and the blows inflicted by them on it must be terrific. Dr. Blaney having described "the abominable slate" of the wooden slabs, said that in the name of humanity and sanitation they should be replaced by marble.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

The Acting Commissioner said that it was after making many inquiries and personal visits at the markets as well as after a great deal of discussion with the Superintendent of Markets that he had come to the conclusion that marble slabs were not suitable to the time-honoured custom of the fish-producing population. If they could be induced to use small knives in place of the chopper, then there would be no objection to marble slabs instead of iron tables. But unless the Corporation passed a bye-law, he would have no power to prevent the women from using the chopper. Again, he had observed that some of the fish here were much larger in size than those to be seen in the London markets, and for cutting them up it might be deemed necessary to use the chopper. He was, however, not opposed to the introduction of a few marble slabs, as an experiment, in the new market.

Col. Portman was in favour of marble slabs being introduced by way of an experiment.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that he did not know whether they should spend much time in the discussion of ordinary matters of executive detail which were best left in the hands of their responsible officers.

Mr. Geary suggested that it might be possible to ensure cleanliness by washing the wooden slabs, two or three times a day, with some disinfectant.

The Acting Commissioner said he would make a note of that suggestion and consult the Health Officer.

Dr. Blaney did not think disinfectants would be of any avail, and agreeing with the Commissioner's suggestion to have a few marble slabs at first, as an experiment, he made a slight alteration to that effect in his proposition.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the report of the committee appointed to consider the proposal for the purchase of the Cathedral High School premises, dated 27th March, 1887, be recorded with the thanks of the Corporation to those gentlemen who assisted the committee with their opinion and advice; (2) that the Cathedral High School premises are not desirable; (3) that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to revise the printed requirements issued at the last competition, as well as the general terms of the competition:—Khan Bahadoor Mr. C. Murzban, Col. Brewster, and Major Selby. The mover observed that the resolution did not seek to commit the Corporation in any way in this matter, except as regards the question of the purchase of the Cathedral High School.

Major Selby seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Geary said that the sole question to which the attention of the committee was directed was what might be called the Cathedral High School scheme, and in so far as the report dealt with that scheme, it was for the Corporation to consider it on its merits. But a large part of the report was devoted to an entirely gratuitous piece of advice given by the committee to the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) It would be a very bad precedent if the Corporation were to allow appointed for one subject, to [illegible] the learned counsel contended that the quarrel was provoked by the deceased; and it was possible the first prisoner used the stick he had in his hand. As to the dragging of the deceased out of his room, and his being belaboured with sticks by the other prisoners, the learned counsel said the story was most improbable, for, if sticks had been used, there would have been marks on the deceased's body. Dr. Sidney Smith, the jury would remember, had told them there were only two marks on the body, and no more. Mr. Scott reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, and drew attention to what he contended were discrepancies therein.

Mr. A[illegible] said he intended, with the court's [illegible] to abandon the charges of [illegible] and voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

Mr. Scott argued that there was no evidence against the latter three prisoners, for, according to Dr. Sidney Smith, there were no marks, and there were no blows. It was possible the man might have died from anxiety or excitement arising from the quarrel. The learned counsel asked the jury to give a verdict of not guilty, as regarded the latter three prisoners at any rate.

Mr. Anderson replied upon the evidence for the defence.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury that the medical evidence showed what the circumstances of the case pointed to; that the man's death arose from no blow on the chest or on the shin, and that it was due to a deceased state of the heart. Dr. Smith said it was likely that the man might have died from excitement, consequent on the quarrel; and, therefore, it was but right that the jury should find the prisoners not guilty on the more serious charges. There was no motive on the part of the accused for inflicting serious injury on the deceased; and it was not suggested that they used any deadly weapon. His Lordship then reviewed the evidence as it referred to the charge of causing simple hurt.

The jury, after a consultation, unanimously found all the prisoners guilty of voluntarily causing simple hurt, with a recommendation to mercy in favour of the latter three prisoners.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: I think there is a difference between the culpability of Boodia and that of the other prisoners. Boodia is the man who led the others to the assault. After Ramdeen had retired to his room, there was no reason why Boodia should have gone into it. It was a serious thing, after a man had gone into his room, for another to drag him out and to assault him. It is clear that the death did not result from the beating. I sentence Boodia to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and I shall give effect to the recommendation of the jury to mercy as regards the other prisoners. They had no quarrel with the deceased, and they need not have joined Boodia. I don't think they began the assault, and I sentence each of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were dissolved.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEATING A MAN TO DEATH.

THE trial of Boodia Tatia, Mahadeo Raghu, Luxmon Wittoo, and Mahadeo Govind, mill-hands, on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of a Purdesee, named Ramdeen Sittaram, and of voluntarily causing him grievous hurt and simple hurt, was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the same common jury. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Basil Scott for the defence.

Govind Ramjee, a tenant in the same chawl as the prisoners, who was called as a witness for the defence, was further examined, and repeated his statements to show that the fourth prisoner was not present at, and could have taken no part in the quarrel which resulted in Ramdeen's death. Two more witnesses were called to corroborate the statements of Govind Ramjee.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury for the defence, laid stress on the fact that the residents of the chawl, in which the prisoners lived, were unfortunately divided into two classes, the Maratha Malwanees and the Purdesees; and it came to pass that, consequent on the death of a Purdesee, named Ramdeen, all the Malwanees were taken into custody. After reviewing the allegations made by the prosecution, the learned counsel said they could not be true if the jury believed the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, who told them that there was no external mark of violence on Ramdeen's body except a bruise on the chest and a wound in the shin. The learned counsel asked the jury to discredit the statement that it was the first prisoner who caused the wound on the deceased's shin, for the evidence on the point was contradictory. [illegible]

THE MEASUREMENT OF TIGERS.

The usual mode of arriving at the size of tigers, though convenient, and giving one a fair general idea, is sometimes deceptive, owing to the tail (which is included in the measurement) varying in length in different animals, so that a stoutly-built tiger with a short tail does not have justice done to him. The skull tells you at once whether the tiger was a large or small one. Mr. Sterndale, in his Mammals of India, has elaborate calculations, showing from the measurement of the skull what length the tiger who owned the skull ought to have been. I have here the skulls of three tigresses, which measured 8 feet 9 inches, 8 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet 5 inches, respectively. You will notice that there is hardly any difference in the [illegible] character of the skulls. Here is will not [illegible] inch tiger, which is much size or genero[illegible] and frame of a tiger bigger in every way. The skull [illegible] counter bulk would, however, always be larger than a tigress of an 8 feet 9 inches tiger. Here is the skull of the 8 feet 9 inches tigress, and you will see the difference. Tigers are supposed to breed only once in three years, which is unsatisfactory intelligence to the sportsman. The only reason for this is, that their cubs stay with the mother till they are about two years old; so if the tigress should lose her cubs, she would, no doubt, breed again sooner. The period of gestation is said to be thirteen weeks: from two to four cubs are usually brought forth. A litter of five cubs is said by Colonel Peyton (*ubi supra*) to be not uncommon.

TIGER CUBS.

The late Major Neill, of the Central India Horse, told me of one case in his own experience of six unborn cubs being found in a tigress that was shot. The tigress, however, rarely rears to maturity more than two cubs, and sometimes only one. I have never seen myself a tigress, accompanied by more than two well-grown cubs, nor have I seen tracks of a larger number with their mother. Colonel Peyton (*ubi supra*) mentions three instances of tigresses having been shot in Canara, when accompanied by a well-grown family of five, and I have heard of more than one authentic instance of four cubs coming out in a beat with their parent. The cubs remain with their mother until they are about two years old. There is no particular breeding season, as young cubs have been found at all periods of the year; but I believe that most of the cubs are born from February to May. I daresay, my belief is wrong, but it is based on the age of cubs one sees in the hot weather, the size of their tracks one sees then, and the likelihood that they would be born at a time of the year when [illegible] food of the mother is more easily procur[illegible] months of March, April, and [illegible] supply of a country is much [illegible] deer and hog, which [illegible] necessarily [illegible]

GREA[illegible]

* Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Jabalpore.
* Sir George White, Jabalpore.
General and Mrs East.
* Mr H Derry, Poona.
* Mr D Jeffrey, Surat.
Mr G W MacLean.
* Mr R R Deans, Jr., Etarsi.
* Mr and Mrs J Harvey, Punjab.
* Mr and Mrs Mathews, CIE, England.
* Mr R H Elliot, Mysore.
* Mr Henry J Ennson.
* Mr R D Lyall, Dehradun.
Miss Lyall, Dehradun.
* Mrs Rich, Surat.
* Mr A H Coggan, Poona.
Mr H M Phipson, Bombay
Col and Mrs Wilkins.
Mr G Wesche, Bombay.
* Mr G A McLean Buckley, England.
Mr and Mrs G E D Courtenay, England.
* Maj Corbett, England.
* Mr Wm Coen.
Mr E W Coen.
Mrs Boyd, Dhulia.
* Capt Picquart.
*Maj Hugot Derville.
* Mrs B Warren.
* Mr & Mrs Leventhorpe, Poona.
Mrs Betham, Poona.
* Mr and Mrs J Dyson, Poona.
The Miss Dysons, Poona.
* Mrs Jacob.
* Miss Thorn, Delhi.
Mr Russell.
Mr and Mrs Learmonth.
* Miss Go[illegible]
Mrs Thom.
Mr Hume, Ahmedabad.
* Mr D B Goodwin.
* Mr Jas Goodwin.
Mr H A Fallan, AVD.
Mr J A Payter, Calcutta.
* Col Hall, Mhow.
* Mr and Mrs F B Macleran, Satara.
Mr A de Leso, Marmagoa.
* Surgn-Maj Chesney.
* Mr T A Apcar, Calcutta.
Col St George.
Major Longburne.
Mr A Clarke, Bombay.
Mr W Foster, Bombay.
Mrs Parker Jones Alibag.
Mr J Davies, Bombay.
Captain Leggett.
Captain Howatt.
Capt Main, s s Akaba.
Mr M Schwer, Bombay.
Mr M Laski, Bombay.
Capt Boothby, s s Belgravia.
* Capt Fletcher, s s China
Surgeon-Major and Mrs Griffiths.
Mr W Fernie, Bombay.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
Mrs Warwick, Bombay.
Mr J M Heyn, Bomba.
Mr A Schweb, Bombay.
Mr J Friedmann, Bombay.
Capt Dill.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr McConkey.
Capt Sprage, D A A Genl, Burma.
Mr J L Greaves, Bombay.
Mr R H Roe, Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bott[illegible] Re. 1-8 and Re. 3-8.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Monday last, 9th instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding. About 75 members were present.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. P. W. Mackinnon, Mr. Alfred Mull, Mr. Donald Bain, Mr. Thomas Summers, Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson.

Mr. H. M. Phipson announced that the following contributions to the Society's collections had been received:—

CONTRIBUTIONS IN MARCH.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Insect Cabinet ...	.....	Mr. J. Parmeid des
1 Snake (alive).....	Tropidonotus quinquecatulatus	Mr. J. Brand.
2 Lizards (alive)...	Lopus ruficaudatus	Mrs. Wilkin.
50 Birds' Eggs ...	From Sikkim.....	Mr. J. C. Parker.
3 Turtles' Skulls ..	From Aden.....	Mr. G. McMullen.
19 Animals' Skulls.	From Canara.....	Mr. F. A. Hill.
1 Malabar Squirrel (alive)...	Sciurus malabaricus	Do.
2 Bear's Skins	Ursus labiatus	Do.
1 Cheetah's Skin ..	Axis maculatus	Do.
1 Panther's Skin ..	Felis pardus	Do.
A Number of Queen Termites..	Termes [illegible]	[illegible]
1 Aviary	With 15 [illegible]	Mr. E. M. Shaw.
1 Panther's Skull..	Felis pardus	Mr. G. McMullen.
A Collection of Moths.....	From Canara	Mr. F. A. Hill.
1 Lesser Civet	Viverra malbarensis	Mr. R. Blokesh.
1 Chinese Gold Fish (alive).....	With [illegible]	Captain J. Moore, C.M.S.
A Quantity of Shells.....	From Trincomalee	Do.
1 Snake.....	Ptyas mucosus....	Dr. D'Souza.
2 Hen's Eggs	Curiously deformed	Mr. W. Stephens.
1 Snake	Lycodon anticus ..	Genl. Pottinger.
A number of Beetles	From Zanzibar.....	Rev. H. Baur.
A collection of Snakes, Lizards, Scorpions, Centipedes and Insects	From Trincomalee	Mr. W. Connop, R.N.
1 Stuffed Fish	Tetrodon sp.....	Do.
1 Four-horned Antelope	Tetraceros quadricornis	Mr. H. S. Wise.
2 Sambrids	....	Mr. R. A. Sraw.
3 large Gourds	From Muscat.....	Mr. S. V. Sukhtankar.
A number of Geological Specimens	From Aurungabad	Mr. F. Rose, P.W.D.
A painting of the Fruit of.....	Sterculia guttata..	Mr. John Jardine.

Mr. H. W. Jones exhibited two of the new 28-bore sporting guns, by MacNaughten, of Edinburgh, which are said to shoot as well as an ordinary 12-bore, while they weigh only 4lbs. 6oz.

Mr. F. A. Hill also exhibited two fine pair of bisons' horns, shot by him in Canara.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity then read the following paper, entitled

UNSCIENTIFIC NOTES ON THE TIGER.

The title of this paper will have given you notice that I do not make any pretensions to the learned and scientific attainments of the gentlemen, who have instructed and amused us by the able papers hitherto read at our monthly meetings. One of the chief pleasures of shikaring, to my mind, is the observation of the manners and customs of the animals one pursues. I keep a journal when in the jungle, so I have been able to correct my memory by reference to notes made at the time. When I was looking up materials for this paper, I was surprised to find how many small but valuable details I should have forgotten without the aid of my journal. I meant to have astonished you with some exceptionally large tigers, but as my notes show them to have been considerably smaller than I should have imagined, if trusting to memory alone, I am unable to do so. In fact, I find that I have never killed or seen killed a tiger that measured so much as 10 feet. The size of tigers gives risefrom time to time to animated discussions in sporting books and in sporting newspapers, some maintaining that tigers of 11, 12 or even 14 feet have been shot, others fixing about 10½ feet as the limit. The accepted mode of measurement is to run the tape from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, as the tiger lies on his side on the ground, following the curves [illegible] method is fairly adopted, a tiger in Western India or the Central Provinces of over 10 feet will be found to be very uncommon. A large number of adult tigers will be found to be under 9 feet, and I think myself that the majority of tigers are under 9 feet 6 inches. The largest tigress, in my own experience, measured 9 feet 1 inch; they usually measure about 8½ feet. There very probably is an occasional change among tigers of an abnormal size, which may account for some of the exceptional measurements one reads about. If, however, one measures out 12 feet on the wall of a room and sketches in a tiger in the space measured out, one realizes that a 12 feet tiger would astonish one. Colonel Peyton, who had a very long experience in the Indian forests, mentions in his very interesting article on tigers, in Vol. 15 of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, only five being shot in Canara over 10 feet, the largest being 10 feet 2½ inches. Mr. Mulock, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has been at the death of as many tigers as any one on this side of India, tells me that to the best of his recollection he has only seen one or two over 10 feet. Mr. Sanderson in his book

THE MEASUREMENT OF TIGERS.

The usual mode of arriving at the size of tigers, though convenient, and giving one a fair general idea, is sometimes deceptive, owing to the tail (which is included in the measurement) varying in length in different animals, so that a stoutly-built tiger with a short tail does not have justice done to him. The skull tells you at once whether the tiger was a large or small one. Mr. Sterndale, in his Mammals of India, has elaborate calculations, showing from the measurement of the skull what length the tiger who owned the skull ought to have been. I have here the skulls of three tigresses, which measured 8 feet 9 inches, 8 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet 5 inches, respectively. You will notice that there is hardly any difference in the general character of the skulls. Here is will not [illegible] inch tiger, which is much size or genero[illegible] and frame of a tiger bigger in every way. The skull [illegible] counter bulk would, however, always be larger than a tigress of an 8 feet 9 inches tiger. Here is the skull of the 8 feet 9 inches tigress, and you will see the difference. Tigers are supposed to breed only once in

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a few smart WRITERS. Good writing indispensable. Salary, Rs. 20.—Apply to "A," care of this paper.

WANTED, an INTELLIGENT LADY CANVASSER for an English Periodical.—Apply "151," care of this paper.

A RESPECTABLE PARSEE Under Graduate, connected with the Education line, is open to give tuition in English in any respectable family. Write to "SELF-LABOUR," care of Tardeo Post Office, Tardeo.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared from the best drugs at moderate charges.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LOST, on the night of 9th April, between 7 and 8 p.m., a Black and Tan TERRIER SLUT; very pretty, answers to the name of "Minnie." Any one bringing the same to Mr. G. T. Rogers, Bombay Tramway Company, Colaba, will be rewarded.

TO BE LET, furnished BUNGALOW, "Yorkwood," Matheran; also a large commodious Residence of Dr. Manockjee's, Girgaum Back Road. Apply within.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a fully furnished House for six or twelve months.—Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.

TO BE LET, a portion of SHOP at Byculla, lately used for furniture show-room, opposite the G. I. P. R. Byculla Station. Address Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.—Apply to RAMCHUNDER MOWJOKEE, Cabinet-maker, No. 38, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's Installation March, composed and dedicated by permission, By Ch. Fredilla, Rs. 1-4.—E. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

C.B. HORSES.—Three valuable HORSES will be offered at BENNETT & Co.'s Auction TO-DAY (Saturday), at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Capt. MacMahon's valuable household furniture at No. 38, Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

HOT WEATHER.—Our New Stock of SILK UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS just to hand, all Latest Novelties; also Fancy Birthday Cards, at cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

W. H. GRIBBIN, Mill Furnisher and General Repairer of Rabbeth, Mule, and Throstle Spindles, Spinning Machinery of all kinds reset and removed. Stands, Brackets, &c., refurnished. All work under personal supervision.—Gold Mohar Castle, Byculla, Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS, Crystallized Fruits, loose, in boxes and bottles, French Prunes, loose, and in Jars.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street, Fort.

COIR MATTING, very superior, durable, and handsome, 2 and 4 feet wide, in rolls of 50 yards each.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

COOKING STOVES for wood, coal, coke, oil and spirits of wine, all sizes and prices, by purchase and on Hire.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES—Mincing Machines, Coffee Roasters and Grinders, Pastry Crimps, Lemon Squeezers, Glue Pots, &c., &c.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at Capt. MacMahon's sale TO-DAY, at 2 p.m., a handsome cance-shaped light Landau, almost new; also a light Mail-phaeton and a good Convertey Tricycle, property of a gentleman going home.

FOR SALE, a handsome Bay Arab HORSE, sound. Has been driven regularly, and is a good Saddle Horse; also a Dog-Cart and a set of Harness. Apply to "W.," care of TREACHER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

CHOCOLATE, Coffee, and Tea, Sherry Cobbler 7 kinds American drinks daily. A so Rolls—new Designs of the best brand at F. PELITI, 83, Medow Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact, I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager, too, was most obliging, and saw to the despatch of my Luggage and Horses Up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D. Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a sound second-hand 8 or 10 bore ball GUN complete. Send details to Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMER, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT as NURSE to England with Ladies or Children by advertiser, a good sailor and well accustomed to travelling. 09, care of Dr. W. JEDDO, Girgaum, Bombay.

[illegible] SONS., 13, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay?

WANTED, a SITUATION by European as Boiler Maker and Girder Bridge Builder. 23-years practical experience. Good references—Address "W. F.," care of this office.

WANTED, a Eurasian or a Hindoo CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must be efficient in accounts. One having experience of the Import and Export business of a merchant's office will be preferred. Apply sharp to S. P., care of this paper, with copies of testimonials, and stating salary required.

[illegible] are really in want of good servants [illegible] to MOONSHY & Co., General Mercantile Commission Agent's Estate and Loan Brokers, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

[illegible]DREN PROCEEDING [illegible] the services of a lady who [illegible] for free passage.—Apply [illegible] Hospital, Bombay.

[illegible]ns to ELE[illegible]t, [illegible] been [illegible] for private [illegible]OS. COOK and [illegible]

[illegible]KEY, from [illegible]y GRATTAN [illegible]rown 3 vo. in [illegible]ge, 6 annas

[illegible]s GRATIS [illegible] Thursday, and [illegible], Hornby Road.

[illegible]oucheur. Spe[illegible]ease, and diseases

[illegible]—Repair [illegible], under [illegible] and

[illegible] have [illegible] when all

[illegible]LIOY OF [illegible]NT:

[illegible] WATER

[illegible]STTLEMENTS [illegible]T,

[illegible]ES AND LETTERS [illegible]OMBAY GAZETTE, [illegible]HE [illegible]R the Resolutions of the [illegible]ent, dated the 25th March [illegible] July, 1854, respectively [illegible], Re. 1 postage, 1 Anna [illegible]ay Gazette Office, Bombay-new.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, &c., Rampart Row.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 Brass Rolls of Music and Case Rs. 65.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS with and without rubber tyres, Moroccoline, with reversible hoods. Excellent finish.—GEYSH and Co., Ld., Horaby Row, Bombay.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Fiyer Throstles, fitted with Ashworth's patent loose rollers of 1¼ sp nilles each, 2¼ gauge. They can be seen working at the Hirjibaw Petit Mills, Pareil.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand portion are, &c.—apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 21 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Kaidan subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect FITGUARANTEED Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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[illegible] have [illegible] when all

[illegible]LIOY OF [illegible]NT: [illegible] WATER [illegible]STTLEMENTS [illegible]T, [illegible]ES AND LETTERS [illegible]OMBAY GAZETTE, [illegible]HE [illegible]R the Resolutions of the [illegible]ent, dated the 25th March [illegible] July, 1854, respectively [illegible], Re. 1 postage, 1 Anna [illegible]ay Gazette Office, Bombay-new.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J W Livingstone sailed yesterday for the Coast ports and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and two first class and 63 deck, passengers.

THE Asiatic steamer Shajehan, 1,035 tons, Captain F L Leftwich, from Calcutta (March 23), arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

THE British steamer Linda, 1,598 tons, Captain J O'Neill, laden with a cargo of 2,952 tons of coals, from Cardiff (March 15), arrived in Bombay yesterday. The vessel is consigned to the P and O Company.

THE s s Inishowen Head, 1,987 tons, Captain T McCalmont, will sail this morning for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Pease, Captain Lowe, and Mr W W Goodfellow, and a native servant on deck.

THE B I S N steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J B Pearson, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening last from Calcutta via Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and seven deck passengers. Of these one native died during the voyage through general debility.

THE B I S N steamer Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain T P Naller, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Jefferson, and Mr G Lumley, for Calicut; Colonel F H Vanderzee, for Cannanore; and nine deck.

THE B I S N steamer Kilva, Captain J A Magenis, with mails from Karachi and the Persion Gulf, arrived in port yesterday morning. She had the following passengers on board:—Captain and Mrs Ravenshowe and two children, Mr and Mrs Hexton, Miss Healon, Major Carter, R E, Mr Smith; and 166 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2143	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
" Mandalay	[illegible]	J. S. Corgie	B	W. & A. Graham & Co
" C. Graham	1911	J. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
" Belgravia	227	J. C. Boothby	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Dora	453	Sills	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Besagno	1409	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Lozzoni.
" Waverly	802	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Inishowen Head	1986	T. McCalmont	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1757	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" China	1391	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Recta	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Athens	1493	Robertson	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Aston Hall	3333	J. A. Hill	Ibis	S. Bates & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

" Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	..	F. Muir & Co.
" Foyle	1581	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomosji.
" Kt. of St. John	2296	Bevis	..	K. Nixon & Co.
" Twickenham	1603	Cox	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Glenmorven	1829	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Angerton	1823	Morris	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Dunbar	1172	R. Weighell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Etna	1473	Bone	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
" Inchulwa	1453	G. Hough	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Akaba	2472	J. C. Main	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Lawada (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, March 29
13	Shajehan (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, March 23.
	Linda (s)	O'Neill	Cardiff, March 15.
	Kilwa (s)	Magenis	Buscheh, March 31.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	China (s)	Fletcher	Dunkirk.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Karachi & London.
	Sirdhana (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Rangoon.
	Bancoora (s)	Naller	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Aston Hall, for Liverpool.
" Shajehan, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Mandalay, for Antwerp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Harvey, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, IMS, on sick leave from Calcutta.

APRIL 13.

Larpent, Major, Bengal, Connaught Rangers, on leave, from Jullunder.
Gordon, Major, Bombay, Durkan L I, on leave, from Poona.
Smith, 2nd Lieut., Bengal, N Lancashire Regt, on leave, from Matheran.
Ellis, 2nd Lt., Bengal, Yorkshire L I, from leave, from Matheran.
Gatacre, Colonel, Bengal, Q M G's Dept, on leave, from Calcutta.
Younghusband, Lieut, Bengal, K Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Carter, Major, Bengal, RE, on duty, from Karachi.
Talbot, Major, Bengal, RE, going home, from Calcutta.
Spagge, Captain, Bengal, D A A and Q M G, on leave, from Mandalay.
White, Major-General, Bengal Army Staff, on privilege leave, from Mandalay.
Hall, Lt-Col, Bombay, North Lancashire Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
George, Lt-Col, Bengal, Warwick Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Longbourne, Major, Bengal, Warwick Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Scales, Lieut, Bengal, Liverpool Regt, on leave, to England.
Lowe, Captain, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Gowan, Lt-Col, Bengal, 4th Sikhs, on sick leave, to England.
Capper, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Carter, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Anderson, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, from leave, to Poona.
Palmer, Captain, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Cooper, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Prinsep, Colonel, 11th Bengal Lancers, on furlough to England.
[illegible], 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, to [illegible]
[illegible] R A, on furlough, to Eng[illegible]
[illegible] Q M G, on
[illegible]th Lanc. Regt, on

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

[illegible]t-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 14th April, 1888.

1. THE inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·774
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	449

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

A FURTHER decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols occurred yesterday, making the price 100⅞; and in Paris there was another drop of ⅛ per cent. in French Rentes, at 106¾. Silver, according to Reuter, confirmed by private advices, was ⅛d. cheaper at 42⅞d. per oz.; but at £68½ for Fours, and £73½ for 4½ per cents Rupee Securities were unaltered. Indian Sterling Loan continued stationary at 108. A payment of about £300,000 in Gold was made into the Bank of England yesterday.

An increase to the extent of 3 per cent. had taken place in the Reserve of the Bank of England as shown by the weekly statement, according to which the Reserve stood on Wednesday at 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The weekly shipments of Specie to India are wired as £40,000 in Silver to this Port, and £10,000 of the same metal to Calcutta.

In the General Produce markets we note a decline of 3d. per quarter in Liverpool quality of Linseed. Rapeseed was firm at previous quotations. A firmer feeling prevailed with regard to wheat, and Club No. 2 was 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher to arrive. Hard Red and Soft White in Liverpool being unchanged.

The firm feeling with which the Liverpool market opened yesterday morning was not sustained, and the tone was only steady at closing, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. "Fully Good," Bengals were 1-16d. higher; but all other spot prices were unrelated. American arrivals were 1-32d. down for the nearest and most distant deliveries, and 1-64d. lower in all intermediate positions.

Manchester had been quite at previous quotations.

The Liverpool Market opened quiet this morning; probable sales, 8,000 bales only; Imports, 13,000 bales.

In New York the spot price was 1-16 lower, at 9⅞ cents, and August Futures were down five points, at 9·87 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were only 2,000 bales, making the figures for the three seasons now compare as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Thursday's Receipts	2,000	14,000	24,0 0
Five-days do	22,000	19,000	64,00
Since 1 Sept.	87 5,115,000	5,103,000	4,944,000

With no incentive to activity in the advices from the centres of the trade, as above chronicled, our Cotton Market has been decidedly quieter today, and the business transacted has been open only on a moderate scale. The demand for Broach and Bhownuggur appears to be subsiding, and we have heard of little or no enquiry to-day from exporters; and such support as the market has received has been mainly from buyers for local consumption. This, however, has been sufficient in conjunction with the strong feeling of dealers to keep up prices, and we call the market steady at yesterday's quotations. Dharwar has attracted more attention than any other growths to-day, and purchases of about 1,000 bales have been reported, at Rs. 207-8. The other purchases of ready stuff comprise Bengals, at Rs. 182; 7½; Digrus, at Rs. 210; Dholleras, at Rs. 197; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200; and Broach, at Rs. 227. Oomra descriptions have been neglected by buyers.

WHEAT has been firm to-day, and a considerable business has transpired, chiefly in Ekdani (91 and 85 per cent), No. 1 Club Delhi, and Hard Yellow. Prices, however, are quoted as before, all round

SEEDS.—A moderate business is reported both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* of the *Yellow Cawnpore*, and *Red Delhi* and *Cawnpore* descriptions; and the market generally is steady at previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,338 bales.
Wheat	40,955 qrs.
Linseed	14,840 "
Rapeseed	9,572 "
Gingelly	741 "
Poppyseed	4,366 "
Groundnuts	1,408 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but fairly steady again. We quote for ready cargo 20s. for Cotton and 18s. 9d. for Wheat and Seeds to Liverpool and London, and 21s. to Hull. To Continental Ports generally 21s. 3d. is named. For Trieste and Venice, 27s.6d. to 30s. is quoted for Cotton, and for Seeds, &c., 32s. 6d. at a par of Exchange. A steamer is reported to have been fixed this afternoon at 21s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been decidedly weaker to-day, and rates for Bank Bills and Transfers are now 1-32d. and 1-16d. lower, respectively, than they were last evening. A considerable business has been reported in Bank Wire Transfers at 1s. 5 11-32d., ready and forward, both merchants and banks having been buyers. Private Paper is still very scarce, and 3 months sights Credits are quoted as before; though we heard of an exceptional transaction at 1s. 4 15-32d. We call the market

Bank Bills on demand	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 3 months' sights	1s. 4 13-32d.
Credits do. do.	1s. 4½d.
France do. do.	1·74 1-4.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was active and advancing during the greater part of the day, the cash rate for Fours having been quoted as high as 100 11-16 to ¾ with the near account 100⅝, and the 31st May 100½ to 9-16; latterly rates have receded, losing the greater part of the advance, and 100⅛ is given as the money rate at closing. A little [illegible] per cent. Paper having been offered, the price was put down to 107; but we now quote 107¼ again, though this is almost nominal.

SHARES.—This market has been neglected by operators in Mill Scrip to-day, and consequently there has been little fresh business doing, the changes in our list being confined to the shares of a few miscellaneous companies.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Invention") [illegible] the only Firm of that [illegible] ts ruled by the British Crown consistent [illegible] that natural free development which is the [illegible]right of British subjects all over the world —the closest union in sympathy, in external action, and in defence." Now apart from any endeavour to assign to India a peculiar place of her own in the Imperial economy—an endeavour which might commend itself to the patentees of constitutions, but which practical politicians will leave to others—Imperial Federationists might find ample occupation in ensuring that the ideal thus sketched out by Lord Rosebery is realized in the relations between India and the mother country. Let it be realized in such practical commonplace matters as the home charges, and the division between England and India of charges incurred in a policy of defence which, according to Lord Lytton's definition, aims not at local but at Imperial ends. England and the colonies have been in conference upon the question of Colonial defence, and the home Government, recognizing their responsibility in these matters, have made a contribution towards the cost which the Australasian representatives in the conference in London last year accepted as equitable. Here, then, is some approach to what Lord Rosebery calls "union in external action and defence." As between England and the Indian Government and the Indian tax-payer no such union has been brought about. The idea still prevails—and it is encouraged by the declarations of high authority in England—that in any financial transaction in which the English and the Indian Governments are jointly concerned, India is certain to get the worse of the bargain. We are accustomed to point for examples of this to the inordinately large expenditure in the India Office, over which, although India pays each year the whole quarter million, India has no more control than over the expenditure of Iceland; to the excessive contribution which is demanded from India to the cost of military transport, to the debiting to the Indian treasury of the home depot charges of regiments serving in India, and so forth. So long as the home charges remain as they are, saddling India [illegible]ments at Rs. 66.
[illegible] do. " 36.
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Or 24 do. do. " 38.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HEBDITCH—April 13, at Byculla, [illegible] the Beloved wife of B. G. Hebditch, aged 33.

SOONABAIE—April 13, at the residence of her son, Darashaw Sorabji, Khetwady, 10th Lane, Somabaie, the wife of Sorabji Byramji Taraporewala, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. Funeral this day (Saturday) morning at 7-30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEANE—April 6, at "Maharanee" Tea Estate, Toong, D and H Railway, the wife of Mr J J Keane, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McKENZIE—AMOS—April 5, at Christ Church, Kotri, by the Rev F B Sandberg, Scott McKenzie, (of McKenzie & Co., Karachi,) to Jessie Stewart Amos, daughter of the late John Stewart Amos, I N and I S Flotilla.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—April 7, at 98, Poonamallee Road, Madras, after a short illness, Selina Atkinson, relict of the late Edward Atkinson, of Madras, aged 69 years and 6 months.

BAKER—April 5, at her residence, Cottayam, Travancore, Amelia Dorothea, widow of the Rev Henry Baker, Senior C M S, aged 87 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1888.

THE unwearied energy with which the promoters of Imperial Federation confer and dine together would be an occasion for anxiety were it not that they have in Lord Rosebery a President who will see to it that their zeal in a good cause does not overstep the bounds of wisdom. For there is no subject in connection with which the inventiveness of an imaginative and ingenious patriotism is in greater danger of assuming a dangerous activity. The easiest thing in the world is to draw up a constitution, and the irresponsible politician of these later days has found no more agreeable pastime than the devising of schemes, cut and dried, for welding every part of the Empire into a compact whole, in which all the parts would be logically co-ordinated, Bombay having the same relation to the rest that Birmingham would have, and Newfoundland joining hands with New Zealand across some ark of the Empire that is to be set up at Westminster. It is well understood that Lord Rosebery, who is a very shrewd man, and can do anything with an idea but dream about it, sternly discourages anything of this sort, and he has accepted the Presidency of the Imperial Federation League rather to hold back than to help forward the enthusiasm of some of its members. He is not an Abbé Sieyes himself, as he showed the other day when discoursing upon the reform of the House of Lords, and he gives little countenance to the gentlemen of the League who attend its meetings with constitutions for the Federation of the Empire in their pockets. A President of the Imperial Federation League, indeed, who was conscious of the meaning of the words, would be at least as much alive to the difficulties as to the promises of its mission, as Lord Rosebery seemed to us in Bombay when eighteen months ago he deliberately declined to avail himself of the opportunity which his visit to this city gave him to say something about the place which India might take in any practicable scheme for the federation of the Empire. And yet this is a part of the subject concerning which curiosity is eminently legitimate. It is not the notion of reckless agitators that "Indian finance depends upon Imperial policy;" the phrase belongs to no other than Lord Randolph Churchill, and that it had been anticipated by high English authorities we learn from this significant passage in a despatch from Lord Lytton's Government to the India Office eleven years ago:—"The present Viceroy, having had the advantage before leaving England of personal communication with your Lordship on the general subject of our frontier relations, was strongly impressed by the importance of endeavouring to deal with them simultaneously, as indivisible parts of a single Imperial question mainly dependent for its solution on the foreign policy of her guardian of the whole British Empire, rather than as isolated local matters." *Solvitur ambulando* is a principle of the highest utility and the soundest sense in connection with the solution of this problem; and although any deliberate attempt to define by rule and ordinance the place of India in the Imperial system would be fanciful and useless, a constant practical regard for the principle thus laid down would go very far indeed towards a solution of that part of the problem of Imperial Federation which concerns India. Our frontier policy, we are told, is mainly dependent on the foreign policy of the Government at home. Something closely akin to this has been said over and over again by colonial statesmen, who have asked the Government not to forget that the system of Imperial defence to which the colonies are asked to contribute may any day be called into operation by the action of British diplomacy at Sofia or at Berlin in connection with some misunderstanding in which the colonists have not the remotest concern. If the European origin of our frontier difficulties were kept in mind, if, as Lord Lytton said, they were practically recognised not as isolated local but as Imperial matters, we should expect a rather more generous division of the burden of frontier defence. At present the burden is all on one side, and India has to ask, in its sceptical moments, if the Imperial character of the wardship that it is called upon to exercise on the frontiers is recognized at home, not by the Government alone, but by those who most loudly talk about Imperial Federation. For, unless the reporters were at fault, not one word was said about India at the conference and banquet of the Imperial Federation League, at which men waxed eloquent about so many other parts of the Empire.

Lord Rosebery discourages constitution-making as a means towards the federation of the Empire. "The League," he said, "is engaged in immediate practical work, and the remodelling of constitutions, either in this country, or in the colonies, is not practical work for a League of this kind." He has in view something different from a paper constitution. "The federation we aim at," he says, "is the closest possible union of the [illegible]ts ruled by the British Crown consistent [illegible]hat natural free development which is the [illegible]right of British subjects all over the world —the closest union in sympathy, in external action, and in defence." Now apart from any endeavour to assign to India a peculiar place of her own in the Imperial economy—an endeavour which might commend itself to the patentees of constitutions, but which practical politicians will leave to others—Imperial Federationists might find ample occupation in ensuring that the ideal thus sketched out by Lord Rosebery is realized in the relations between India and the mother country. Let it be realized in such practical commonplace matters as the home charges, and the division between England and India of charges incurred in a policy of defence which, according to Lord Lytton's definition, aims not at local but at Imperial ends. England and the colonies have been in conference upon the question of Colonial defence, and the home Government, recognizing their responsibility in these matters, have made a contribution towards the cost which the Australasian representatives in the conference in London last year accepted as equitable. Here, then, is some approach to what Lord Rosebery calls "union in external action and defence." As between England and the Indian Government and the Indian tax-payer no such union has been brought about. The idea still prevails—and it is encouraged by the declarations of high authority in England—that in any financial transaction in which the English and the Indian Governments are jointly concerned, India is certain to get the worse of the bargain. We are accustomed to point for examples of this to the inordinately large expenditure in the India Office, over which, although India pays each year the whole quarter million, India has no more control than over the expenditure of Iceland; to the excessive contribution which is demanded from India to the cost of military transport, to the debiting to the Indian treasury of the home depot charges of regiments serving in India, and so forth. So long as the home charges remain as they are, saddling India with burdens which are in part British and in part Imperial, so long there will remain in this country obstacles to that closer union in sympathy between India and England which Lord Rosebery's definition almost exalts to the definition of Imperial Federation.

The work to which the Imperial Federationists have set themselves is simpler and easier in its Indian than in its colonial aspects. In this direction they have a problem with few factors to deal with. There are here no jealousies, no provincial rivalries, only a feeling that justice is not done by the Imperial mother to that one amongst her children who has the strongest claim upon her equitable consideration. When the League turn to the colonies the problem becomes more complicated. In Australia, for instance, those who urge Federation urge it upon colonies divided in interest, and raging relentless wars of tariffs. Setting out with a high ideal of bringing all the colonies and dependencies of the Empire into an Imperial partnership, the federating circumnavigator finds on reaching Australia that for some of the more important purposes of government and administration the colonies there are unable to agree upon a common policy. Take their railways, for example. There are more breaks of gauge on the Australian railways than there are colonies, and the lines seem to have been planned by each colonial Government not so much that they should serve its own necessities, but that they should not minister in the remotest degree to the necessities of the neighbouring colony. Through communication is discouraged, and through fares and through rates are often refused. Lord Rosebery is shrewd enough to see the political meaning of all this.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONVERSION OF CONSOLS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that according to the National Debt (Conversion) Bill a total of £450,000,000 of Stock has been converted.

The whole sum to be converted is about £558,000,000.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S HEALTH.

CHARLOTTENBERG, APRIL 12.

The condition of the Emperor of Germany's health is getting less satisfactory.

His Imperial Majesty is now troubled nightly with a cough.

APRIL 13.

Latest bulletins regarding the health of the Emperor of Germany state that, owing to the contraction of the air, the *canula* which was inserted into the *trachea* for the passage of air was changed yesterday, and his Imperial Majesty had to remain in bed the whole day.

THE MARRIAGE DIFFICULTY.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL OPINION.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 12.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes a leading article to-day with regard to the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg with a daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

The paper's opinion differs from that expressed by its unofficial contemporaries in Russia.

It says that the betrothal will re-kindle the hopes of the restoration of Prince Alexander to the Throne of Bulgaria, and will affect the pacific relations which at present exist between Russia and the other Great Powers.

The semi-official paper is convinced that Germany will avert the danger arising from such a cause.

BERLIN, APRIL 12.

The semi-official journals of the Empire intimate that the settlement which has taken place of the Bismarck crisis is only temporary.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S AGITATION.

PARIS, APRIL 13.

The *République Française*, in its issue to-day, demands that M. Floquet's Cabinet should ask the Chamber of Deputies to legislate for the protection of the Republic against General Boulanger's agitation.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 23.

I SHOULD not like to say that the British Legislature will ever forswear sack and live cleanly—that is to say, that it will ever give up night sittings and do its business when commercial and professional men do theirs, in the day time. If only such a change were made the good resulting would be almost incalculable. Take the sitting of Wednesday last on Irish rent affairs. In five hours the subject was well and adequately debated. Under other circumstances, the debate would have been commenced after questions on an ordinary day sitting and might have been spun out for a week. Precisely the same good results attended the various debates on Mr. Goschen's conversion scheme. Discussed during the hours of day-light, with no temptation to prolong talk for obstruction's sake, the speeches were models of what legislative speeches should be. Nothing would so effectually kill loquacity and promote the despatch of business in the House of Commons as sittings commencing at 11 a.m. and closing at 7 p.m. Perhaps, when, under Tory guidance, we have quite democratized the Counties and have taken away the occupation of the country gentlemen, we shall compel our legislators to do only eight hours' work per day, and do it during the day.

When that time arrives, we shall be ready for an Imperial Parliament which shall control and guide the affairs of the Empire. By that day all the countries which, in reality or nominally merely, own the sway of Britain will have been federated and their Representatives will sit at Westminster. Lord Rosebery and his friends have this week been celebrating the progress of Imperial Federation. Being a member of the House of Lords the Liberal Peer has evidently come to think that "marking time" is really "double quick" marching. Otherwise it is impossible to conceive that he could regard the standing-still of the Federation movement as of hopeful augury and be assured of its inertia as if it were comet-like speed when the comet is nearing the sun. I expect, from the progress which is not being made, that Federation and an Imperial Parliament will be British accomplishments and British institutions when the House of Commons never, or at least hardly ever, sits later than 7 p. m. When that time arrives I shall want to be an M. P., or rather, I should cherish that wish if that time arrived during my days; but I suspect one of my grandsons will be writing an Indian letter to the *Bombay Gazette* of that day, and I shall long have been forgotten ere such a desirable change, which would revolutionize English public life, comes.

There is a good deal in the Imperial Parliament idea which should stimulate Anglo-Indian thoughtfulness and Anglo-Indian effort. I use that last word advisedly. There are malicious folk who say Anglo-Indians, owing to the sun without and "pegs" within, are unable to "make an effort." *Athanasius contra mundum*, I maintain the contrary. "I've seen and sure I ought to know." Well, that Imperial Parliament idea is deserving of Anglo-Indian thoughtfulness and effort. Yearly increasing expenditure in India means an income-tax where the income is often small, and the India Office and an overburdened Parliament permit yearly increasing Home charges and aggravate depreciated silver: the Anglo-Indian's life is one weary moan over shrunken and still shrinking coins. "Oh! yes!" say your readers, "we know this well enough. Why rub your English untaxed salt into our raw wounds in this way? Of what good would an Imperial Parliament be to us?" Be not angry with me, my much suffering friend, and I will tell you of one way at least. If there were a really Imperial Parliament and India were, as she would be, adequately represented therein, among other things that would happen would be this: the power of declaring war would be taken out of a Viceroy's hands. All matters of high politics would be conducted by this glorified and glorious Assembly, and the whole forces of the Empire would be available in time of war or for a particular warlike operation. If, for example, Upper Burma was annexed, seeing that the annexation was undertaken, not because India was threatened with invasion or that any special benefit would accrue to our Eastern Empire [illegible] Theebaw was a brute, but because [illegible] wanted a fresh outlet and the restrictions, the Imperial Parliament could not have saddled the [illegible] annexation and administration upon [illegible] the gain were exclusively English [illegible] if the gain were Imperial upon [illegible] Now, Indi[illegible]

UNDER THE SNOW IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

WHEN we, in London, chilly and miserable, with unseasonable snow, hear of a fast and a course of prayers ordained in China to invoke the blessing of a snowfall on that country, we feel that there is the same great unevenness in the distribution of the world's winds and weathers as there is in its more marketable commodities. To the unequal division of goods we are mostly resigned, and though occasionally an advanced socialistic soul rises in revolt, there has been for the last eighteen hundred years or so, a quiet acquiescence in the saying "The poor you have always with you," which has made the system of unequal division work without any very unpleasant friction. Still it must be owned that these inequalities are very rough, to put it mildly, on some of the community. The man whose only live stock is an unprofitable cat—a cat that cannot in these days expect a Dick Whittingtonian cat's future,—may be excused for feeling a wee bit envious of Mr. W. Y. Legh's horse Veracity, who makes a name and a fortune for its owner in a day. The young person too, whose feet, to use her own expression, are on the ground for want of a pair of boots, may be excused for wondering why another woman should have so many dainty things in the boot line, such rows of kid and calf, morocco and satin slippers, whilst this modern Cinderella has never had an offer of a pair of even blown glass.

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But so it is all through life. The great lady puts under the soft downy padding of her velvet mantle, whilst Nora Creina shivers in that poetic but sometimes chilly garment "that floats as wild as mountain breezes." The Chinaman sighs for his share of blizzard, and the Yankee with his blizzards galore would give something for a gentle April shower. We Londoners too, if we could, would exchange our climate with its irregularities of temperature, its mild Decembers and its frosty Mays, for something more to be relied on; shall I say something more in the ideal conservative line, which is, I believe, the preserving all the best of our old institutions and customs, and letting the others slide. We would all be conservatives willingly enough in voting for our old bright summers and keen frosty winters that came in good time and did not overstay. But alas! we have not the regulation of the world's affairs; we may not fix our own destinies, much less sit in judgment on the weather office, nor hold a royal commission of inquiry into a scheme for the redistribution of the world's weather nor the world's wealth. We must even be content with our climate, as with our downatrodden shoes, our tattered garments and our worthless cat; and if our fate be to have blizzard and not sunbeam, a mantle of sacking and not satin, a necklace of cowries and not pearls, and a stall limited to a feline and not an equine tenant, we may as well philosophically resign ourselves to what has hitherto been recognised by the wisest and the most simple alike, as the inevitable.

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Happy they whose inevitable fate led them to back Veracity on Wednesday; happy the man whose one pound is converted, as if by magic, into fifty; happy the maid who now counts her gloves by hundreds and not by pairs. This delightful chance has turned even the mildest of the betting people crazy, and they are loud in their regrets at their want of foresight, or their over-caution, or, at least, their want of luck in not backing the winner of the Lincolnshire handicap. Some Frenchman has said, that it is the unexpected which always happens. No doubt it is, as most things are unexpected by some of the world. We shall have wild betting, I daresay, on Saturday, if the weather kindly permits us to see the boat-race, of which there is at present some doubt. Never were colours more in keeping with complexions than the Oxford and Cambridge blues. Blue of every shade is the order of these cold days, from the deep purplish wild hyacinth to the delicate colour of the forget-me-not, reproduced accurately, even to the delicate pink tips, in the countenance of both crew and onlooker. I have great sympathy with men who braved last week's cold for the sake of sport, and I trust they will be rewarded on Saturday by having the fairest of weather and the most favourable of tides.

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Sweet Lavender, by A. W. Pinero, is the new play at Terry's theatre; and successful as all his plays have been, this one is likely, if possible, to outdo its predecessors. Last night it was acted for the second time, and the house was crowded, and the applause great. There is nothing novel in the [illegible] barrister Clement Hale, the adopted Terry's is so safe in the arrangements for exit in case of panic. And in spite of its ugliness it is a satisfaction to see the fireproof curtain, and to know that danger from the stage can be provided against so easily.

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At the dinner given at the Metropole by the Grosvenor Gallery committee to Sir Coutts Lindsay, there were a great many of the great men of the artist world, which shows that some at least can overlook his crime of letting his gallery to the Philistine for dancing and feasting on fleshly things. Mr. Poynter, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Frank Holl, Mr. Whistler, Mr. K. Halswelle, and a number of eminent people shared in the feast, and there were many pretty things said on all sides. Sir Coutts Lindsay spoke of the Grosvenor Gallery as a purgatory through which artists might arrive at the Paradise of the Royal Academy. The Grosvenor is not exactly a purgatory. It is rather a Limbo, a place where the souls of the saints rested en *route* for heaven. I should say the purgatory of an artist was his private view when his privileged friends come in and say what they like, finding faults here and there with a recklessness that tell how little they appreciate the labour of months. At the private view it is rather too late to find fault, for there is no time for remedy, so it is best only to look at the picture's virtues. Easter Sunday is the day this year for visiting the studios, and already there is great excitement as to the coming exhibitions. Whether they will be good, bad, or average, it is too soon to say.

HOW CHOLERA-PATIENTS ARE TREATED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Seeing your article of to-day, anent cholera at Atgaon, I wish to draw attention to the state of things here. Yesterday, two locomotive coolies were attacked and were sent at once to their homes. Medicine was sent to them and a doctor sent for. Shortly afterwards it was found, that the village authorities (patel and district police) had deliberately turned the men out of their houses in the village, and had them carried and sometimes dragged into the jungle. This was in broad day-light, and in sight of all the residents. When the Company's doctor came, he had to go out into the jungle and find them. Medicine was given; but good results can hardly follow when men are so badly treated by their fellowmen. Surely, the authorities in charge of the district might have done something for the men instead of taking them out into the jungle, there to die, or otherwise, as Providence may will.

OBSERVER.

Wassind, April 12.

THE ICHHAPORE FIRE RELIEF FUND.

AN informal meeting of some of the subscribers to this fund was held on Thursday evening when, among certain arrangements made to proceed with the work of relief, it was resolved to send Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel and Mr. Dinshaw D. Patel to afford under their own supervision immediate relief to the sufferers. Some gentlemen who represented the Surat Relief Fund,—a fund collected some years ago to meet a calamity at Surat, out of which there still exists a considerable sum, which is placed in trust to be applied to kindred uses—informed the meeting that they had also taken steps to administer immediate relief at Ichhapore. They had sent Rs. 3,000 for the purpose with their agents, Messrs. Morarjee Narayenji and Juggonath Icharam, who, it was arranged, will act in conjunction with two gentlemen sent by the Bombay committee. Mr. Choonilal Motilal said he had in hand Rs. 325, residue of a fund collected by him in connection with the Surat Relief Fund, which he would be glad to place at the disposal of the Ichhapore Fund. The committee accepted this offer with thanks. The latest intelligence received from Ichhapore gives a sad account of the sufferings of the people, showing the necessity for more funds.

A NATIVE PERFORMANCE.

THE Alfred Dramatic Company gave a performance on Thursday night at their theatre, opposite the Victoria Terminus, for the benefit of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution. The house was full, and the audience consisted of many men of note in native society. The play selected for the occasion was entitled, "Homlo Hau," written by Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina, who has long since been known to fame as a Gujerati writer. The plot, which was taken from an English work [illegible] worked out with [illegible]

THE "MESSIAH" AT THE TOWN HALL.

No choral society considers itself to be deserving of the name until it has mastered at least one of the great musical classics, Handel's "Messiah," with its sublime harmonies and seraphic melodies, being most frequently the work with which it makes its first acquaintance. The Bombay Philharmonic Society curbed its ambition and contented itself by making Romberg's "Lay of the Bee," a cantata of comparatively modest pretensions, its first subject of study. Conscious of its strength, it then grappled with the difficulties of the "Messiah," and the splendid performance of the great oratorio at the Town Hall, on Thursday, showed that it had not only conquered the technical difficulties, but had fully entered into the spirit of the work. The "Messiah" was composed in 1740, when Handel's genius was at the zenith of its glory, two years after he had given to the world the oratorio "Israel in Egypt," a work that has never been surpassed in grandeur and sublimity. The "Messiah" was first performed in Dublin, and some stories are told in connection with its production there which, though they have been frequently told before, are good enough to be repeated. It is said that the great composer experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the services of a tenor who could do justice to the music. He was directed to a man who was said to be the most accomplished singer in the town, and when he inquired if the local celebrity could sing at sight, he was assured, "Oh, yes, he could sing at sight." However he mangled the solos so frightfully that Handel, whose temper was of a volcanic character, reproached him in a violent manner, "You scoundrel, did you not tell me that you could sing at sight?" "Yes," was the unabashed reply; "but not at first sight." Another circumstance connected with the first performance at Dublin is worth repeating. Those who had arranged for the performance found that there would hardly be sufficient room for all the applicants for seats. Accordingly, they requested that the ladies, on that special occasion, would "lay aside their hoops," as thereby room could be found for 150 more visitors. The faithful chronicler saith that the ladies did very considerately reduce the circumference of their skirts. The most noticeable fact in connection with the "Messiah"—and indeed, all Handel's oratorios—is the deep religious feeling which pervades it. The chief aim of all vocal music should be, by clothing the words with appropriate harmony, to lend force to their meaning. Handel not only elucidates the meaning, but by the force of his genius he presents the words in new and beautiful lights. There is nothing in his music to arouse vulgar curiosity, and he never seeks to obtain effects by means that are not strictly and rigidly consistent with the loftiest conception of the functions of his art. That Handel's music is capable of elevating the thoughts and of adding new charms and interest to the sublime passages of Scripture no one doubts; and he himself regarded the composition of his oratorios as an act of devotion. Complimented upon having provided an entertainment for the people when his "Messiah" was produced, he replied, "I should be sorry to think it was only an entertainment; I intended to make them better."

It was unfortunate that the committee of the Philharmonic Society found it necessary, owing to the exigencies of time, to omit some of the best known numbers, as by so doing the dramatic completeness of the oratorio was to some extent destroyed. The whole story of the conception and birth of the "Messiah" was passed over, including the beautiful alto solo, "O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion;" the striking bass solo, "The people that walked in darkness," followed by one of the noblest choruses that Handel ever wrote, and in which the words and the music are indissolubly associated—"For unto us a child is born"—and the no less effective "Glory to God." The reason for the omission was, we believe, that, it being originally [illegible] Lent, it was

FESTIVITIES AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 9.

EASTER WEEK brought a little brightness into the dull routine of our lives. On Easter Monday the long-talked-of Calico Fancy Ball took place at the Club, chiefly through the exertions of some of the officers of the 13th Regiment. The ball was a great success in every way. The floor was perfect and the room very prettily decorated, the supper excellent, and the guests all willing to enjoy themselves. With all these aids to a success it is no wonder that the Calico Ball was by all pronounced to be the "most enjoyable ever given." The following is a list of the guests and their costumes:—

LADIES.

Mrs Ansley	Lu Brigandière
Mrs Brooke	Dresden China
Miss Clay	Poudrée
Mrs Down	Night
Miss Eales	Grecian Lady
Mrs Evans	Tambourine Girl
Mrs Ffrench	Lady of the Harem
Mrs Forbes	Poudrée
Miss Hartnell	Comin' through the Rye
Mrs Mouat	Night
Mrs Murray	Poudrée
Mrs Nugent	Ceres
Mrs Pinhey	Lady of the Primrose League
Mrs Pollen	Nineteenth Century
Miss Pondhommo	Folly
Mrs Stisted	Marie Antoinette
Mrs Welch	Union Jack
Mrs Wingate	Nineteenth Century
Miss Wingate	Poudrée
Mrs Woodward	Hornet

GENTLEMEN.

Captain Ansley	F. O. of the Week
Mr Brocklehurst	Shan
Mr Brooke	Jester
Mr Cotgrave	Eighteenth Century Gentleman
Captain Couchman	Chinaman
Colonel Cox	Nineteenth Century Gentleman
Captain Cox	Naval Officer
Mr Down	Hunter
Major Evans	Nineteenth Century
Mr A Ffrench	Uniform
Mr T Ffrench	Zouave
Mr Foord	Knave of Hearts
Major Gordon-Forbes	Huguenot
Mr Fox	Vice Versa
Mr Fox	Nineteenth Century
Dr Hughes	Plough Boy
Mr Johnstone	Shan
Mr Keays	Knave of Spades
Mr King	Uniform
Mr Knight	
Captain Little	Burmese Minister
Captain Loyd	Burman
Mr Molesworth	Spanish Dress
Mr Morse	Jester
Mr Murray	Cow Boy
Captain Napier	Shan
Major Nugent	Matador
Mr Pinhey	Japanese Gentleman
Mr Plaskitt	Albanian
Dr Pollen	Nineteenth Century
Mr Propert	Political
Captain Smith	Shan
Captain Stisted	Brigand
Mr Swayne	Polo
Mr Topham	Turkish Yaptieh
Mr Wilkinson	Zouave

The 7th was a *gala* day, for the S. L. I. Regimental sports were held in honour of the victory gained at Jellalabad in the first Afghan War—a victory in which the S. L. I. had a share of the glory. The programme will show that no pains had been spared to make the day a real treat to Tommy Atkins. Tents were pitched and refreshments procured. The visitors' invitations were issued far and wide by the "Sergeants of the Battalion," so that the sports were very well attended. The Country Cart Race was a most amusing affair. The officers who competed arrayed themselves in the most comical disguises—one appeared as a clown, and positively had he been born and bred in the "arena" he could not have acted his part better. There were several policemen. One capitally got-up Parsi, a Methodist parson, and two ladies, dressed as the "girls of the period." The Surprise Race, in which the winners got their surprise prizes at the post, was also very good. The prizes were in baskets and consisted of all manner of creeping things, such as frogs, &c. The Mule Race was competed for by officers only, who still wore their fantastic costumes. The race caused more laughter than any other. The Obstacle Race [illegible] Another source of amusem[illegible] bed," in which some of [illegible]

THUGGEE AND DACOITY IN INDIA.

THE report of the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for 1886 contains a good deal of interesting reading. It appears that the total number of dacoits reported in the Native States was 367 against 371 in the previous year, and that the total amount of plundered property was Rs. 3,16,614 against Rs. 3,34,344. In 1886 the number of persons killed by dacoits was reported to be 32, and of those wounded 188; while in 1886 the number stood at 54 and 194 respectively. In the State of Gwalior alone 30 persons are reported to have been killed and 55 wounded. Both in Rajputana and Hyderabad dacoities with violence were less common. The former group of States reported 4 killed and 34 wounded, and Hyderabad 9 killed and 29 wounded. All the remaining cases of violence were reported from the other States of Central India. Only 5 cases of Thuggee were reported against 15 in 1885. From the [illegible] it would appear that only one of the [illegible] occurred in Bhopal, was the work of [illegible] prisoners. The intended victim in this [illegible] with his life and recovered most of the [illegible] plundered from him. 138 cases of dacoity [illegible] cases of Thuggee of previous occurrence [illegible] brought to light. The arrests in the [illegible] putana Agency fell from 57 in 1885 to [illegible] but it is explained that more might have [illegible] had not the inspector been employed [illegible] months in Gwalior in pursuit of a [illegible] dacoit named Ganga Parshad Singh.

This man was a Bhadoria Thakur of Gwalior, but being outlawed for [illegible] he settled about 1874 in a village named [illegible] Sirawah district, and formed a mounted [illegible] purpose of committing dacoity in Gwalior [illegible] safe asylum afforded by British territory. [illegible] beginning of 1884, however, they commenced [illegible] coities in British territory, and then all [illegible] band disappeared until July, 1885, when [illegible] chance news was received of some suspicious [illegible] quietly settled in an out-of-the-way village [illegible] pura in the Phillibit district. A small force [illegible] started to attack them, but were beaten with [illegible] loss of one man killed and another wounded. [illegible] band, numbering 23 adult males with women [illegible] dren, then crossed the Sardah and took refuge [illegible] Meeting with an inhospitable reception [illegible] doubled back into the Kheri district. [illegible] pursuit too hot for them the women and children [illegible] rendered, and the band broke up into three [illegible] were eventually captured except the leader [illegible] Parshad Singh, and five or six associates [illegible] supposed to have succeeded in making their [illegible] Gwalior territory.

Hearing of this case I thought that the Thuggee and Dacoity Department should co-operate in [illegible] desperate dacoity of this stamp, who could [illegible] soon be heard of at the head of another [illegible] members of the band and relative of the leader [illegible] Aman Singh, who had been convicted [illegible] become an approver, and was sent with [illegible] Nujumud-din to trace out his former [illegible] any thing could be done a report was [illegible] the Resident that Ganga Parshad Singh [illegible] had been killed on the 25th April in an [illegible] with the Darbar Police. I heard subsequently [illegible] Colonel Bannerman that he had been [illegible] revenge by the son of a man whom he [illegible] some years before.

The confession of the man Aman Singh [illegible] above is a curiosity in its way. Describing [illegible] which led to his taking to dacoity he says [illegible] that one Gujadhar Singh, who was connected [illegible] in the Gwalior territories, had received [illegible] Gwalior State 3,600 bighas of land and [illegible] in cash. Nawab Singh, another Thakur [illegible] used to commit dacoities and who had killed [illegible] (*sic* in orig.) On this I consulted with [illegible] it would be better for us to commit dacoities, and [illegible] we began to commit dacoities."

It seems that they went into outlawry from Gwalior when the State resumed their villages on account of their inability to pay revenue. This was [illegible] to 18 cases of dacoity, and being asked how it was [illegible] he and his party, generally 10 to 15 in number, [illegible] go from and return to British territory [illegible] mounted without being questioned he [illegible] Beta there is some 10 k[illegible] jungle [illegible] Chumbal and Jamna [illegible] they kept their arms and [illegible] protected them. In t[illegible] seven men were killed [illegible]

A remarkable [illegible] Agency is the e[illegible] ported to be [illegible] an average [illegible] sion of [illegible] must [illegible] not [illegible] conce[illegible]

"As my courage was proved in those fights, and they wanted a leader to represent the pargana officials and see that the pargana got its proper dues,—i.e. one fourth of all proceeds of robberies,—I was appointed. I at once took up the leadership, and for about five years committed dacoities in many districts, and gave the chout regularly. I used to get 5 per cent. myself; my total receipts on this account and in two shares were Rs. 27,000, and the chout I gave amounted to Rs. 42,000 paid to the Foujdar Salim Singh." The amount plundered by this one dacoit and his band must then have been one lakh and sixty-eight thousand rupees. When the Foujdar with whom Muthra Singh lodged his booty attempted to cheat him out of his share, he says; "I, after duly warning the officials, began to plunder Gwalior villages and looted Pipulra of Rs. 22,000, or 23,000 worth of property." He was then, Colonel Kincaid, who tried the case, recorded, "traced and captured through the treachery of the local officials, who were afraid to shelter him any longer and wanted to cheat him out of his share of the booty."

In the course of the trial of certain of the dacoits connected with this gang, Muthra Singh being asked whether the prisoners had committed any other dacoities to his knowledge, replied "No; but what else do they live on but dacoities? They have never cultivated. They as Moghyas were brought up to the profession of dacoity. As long as I was a leader of dacoits I never knew a Moghya refuse to join a dacoit party to which he was nominated by his own Jemadar. I used to give the Jemadar notice of the proposed date of starting on an expedition. I always went on big expeditions, and used to return with Rs. 25,000 worth of plunder on occasions. Every Moghya of Neori Pargana was at my disposal."

In another portion of his evidence on the same case, Muthra Singh said—"I will undertake to take any officer you may appoint to the Pargana of Neori and point out and prove seven or eight murders that occurred there, and the proof of which were brought up before Damodhur Punt, Kamsadar, who never reported them; in fact, it was well known that the price of a life in that pargana under Damodhur Punt is only Rs. 100. He always charged that amount unless the murderer could bear squeezing."

I have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the eastern districts of Gwalior at present is worse than that of the districts surrounding the Neori pargana a short time ago. The Rajput Thakurs who form the nucleus of the bands are bolder, better armed, and more reckless in taking human life.

The number of cases of dacoity reported in the Hyderabad Agency was 119 against 145 in the previous year, the loot being estimated at Rs. 68,782 and Rs. 1,24,196, respectively. Respecting this apparent decrease, Lieut. Melville writes:—

"With regard to dacoity generally I cannot say that I think there is any appreciable decrease; the returns sent in by the district officials are altogether unreliable, and therefore any comparison with former years is useless. While on my last tour I found that many dacoities are entered in the police registers as thefts, housebreakings, robberies, &c., and are consequently not reported to this office. The Mohtamim of the Kamam district told me he had always understood that no dacoity could be committed without lighted torches, and at Yelgandal I was informed that dacoity could only be committed on a house. Not one dacoity has been reported from Jagirs, although it is known that dacoities are committed. I am glad to say, however, that since the commencement of this year dacoities are being reported by Jagirdars. I am convinced that if the police had Jurisdiction in Jagirs, much good would be effected at once; but until separate jurisdiction in this country are abolished, I am sure that dacoity will flourish."

There is no doubt that the Jagir officials suppress crimes and protect offenders. The Inspector-General of Police of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow, writes in his Annual Report of 1295 Fasli that "I have no hesitation in saying that the subordinate officers in charge of many Jagirs harbour dacoities with whom they share their plunder."

THE TORNADO AT DACCA.

THE Tornado that swept over Dacca on Saturday evening, lasting only a few minutes, and leaving the part of the town that it struck in ruins, is one of the most terrible disasters of the kind on record. Considering the mischief it wrought in its [illegible] within such narrow limits, it [illegible]nce with the great Calcutta [illegible] appalling to think how [illegible] have been overwhelmed [illegible]es longer. A corres[illegible]vs:—

[illegible] the path of this [illegible]adth of some [illegible]ief that was [illegible] shrieking [illegible] for about

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

THE twelfth monthly meeting of the committee of management for the session 1887-88 was held in the lower hall of the Institute on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 5-30 p.m., the following members being present:—Colonel G. Merewether, R. E., president, in the chair; Mr. S. S. Solomon, vice-president; Mr. C. Chambers, Mr. G. Grant Craig, Mr. H. O. Conor, Mr. A. F. Turner, directors; and Mr. J. Young, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the honorary treasurer's audited accounts for February were passed and ordered to be recorded, those for March being remitted for the usual audit. One life member Mr Framjee Cawasjee H. Doctor, and the following quarterly members were elected:—Mr. R. Buchmann, Mr. J. S. Burn, Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Mr. J. Entwistle, Mr. Framjee Ardesir Vakil, Mr. J. G. Hall, Mr. W. A. Hodgert, Mr. C. E. Kenworthy, Mr. Krishnajee Bulvant Wagle, Mr. Mahomed Husein Dehdashty, Mr. T. Sharples, Mr. Richard Walton, Dr. J. S. Wilkins, and Lieut. S. Willcock.

The honorary secretary announced that the voting lists in respect of the annual election of the committee of management had been received and submitted to Mr. G. Claridge and Mr. A. Smythe, who had kindly consented to act as scrutineers, the result being that the retiring president, the vice-president, directors, honorary treasurer and honorary secretary were re-elected.

A letter from Mr. A. F. Turner was read, accepting the invitation to join the committee of management, which was sent to him in terms of a resolution passed at the meeting of the 6th ult. Mr. Turner, being present, was welcomed by the president, and took his seat on the board. The honorary secretary was directed to place on record the deep regret felt by the committee at the death, on the 19th ult., of Mr. Jamshedjee Nusserwanjee Petit, and their sense of the invaluable services rendered by him to the Institute during the time he was a director. It was resolved that Mr. J. O'Connell be asked to accept the vacant appointment of director in place of the deceased.

A list of outstanding quarterly subscriptions was tabled, a resolution being passed that all members more than three months in arrears should be called on to pay their subscriptions.

The honorary secretary reported that a member had taken no notice of the letter conveying to him the resolution passed at the preceding meeting regarding him, and it was resolved that if his arrears of subscription should remain unpaid at the time of the next regular meeting, he be called upon to resign.

Letters from two other members relative to their arrears were read, action in one case being postponed until the next meeting; but a resolution on the other was passed, that the said member be allowed a period of grace not extending beyond the 15th inst.

The question of repairs to the Institute having been brought forward, the honorary secretary was directed to write to Mr. M. C. Murzban asking him to kindly furnish an estimate of the cost of such repairs as he deemed absolutely necessary to be effected before the approaching monsoon.

A suggestion made by Mr. C. Chambers that Mr. Stevens be asked to act on the Berkley Memorial Fund. Committee was unanimously approved.

It was resolved that Mr. I M Shields and Mr. A. Taylor be asked to undertake the audit of the annual accounts for 1877-88.

Letter from Mr. John Wallace and Mr. J N Isaac were read relative to lectures which they proposed to deliver, and the committee decided that Mr Wallace's offier of a free lecture be accepted, subject to the condition that it be delivered some time in August next. With regard to Mr. Isaac's proposal, it was resolved that it be declined, as the subject selected by him for his lectures were not considered by the committee such as would be likely to interest members of the Institute generally.

The committee confirmed the action of the president in acceding to the request submitted by the honorary secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society that he might be allowed to publish in the society's journal Dr Kirtikir's recent lecture on the "Folk Lore of Indian Plants." The president mentioned that Mr Phipson had promised to announce in the journal that the lecture was originally delivered in the Institute and way reprinted by permission.

A letter from the honorary secretary of a local library was read, wherein he asked for a copy of the rules and regulations of the Institute, and it was ordered that a copy be sent to him on payment of the cost thereof.

A further letter was read from the honorary secretary of the Indian Temperance Society containing a request that the use of the lower hall might be allowed to that society for their monthly meetings; but the committee regretted that they could not comply therewith.

The expenditure of Rs. 45 was sanctioned for a desk to contain the Bombay Survey sheets, and an additional expenditure of Rs. 18 was sanctioned for champ required for the chief librarian's quarters.

The honorary secretary informed the committee that H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore had consented to become a patron of the Institute.

[illegible] to the chairman terminated the

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., ON THE ABKARI POLICY IN BOMBAY.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., for Barrow, took part in the mixed debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Slagg's motion. His main contention was that official figures abundantly proved that the consumption of intoxicating liquors increased in spite of increased taxation, and regarding what was done in the Bombay Presidency, he said:—

There is a very curious memorandum from Mr E. B. Pritchard, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, of Bombay, and if anybody ought to know the figures connected with excise revenue, it surely ought to be a man who has the whole matter in charge. He carefully selects three districts and gives the figures in each district, and then concludes from these three districts where there appears to have been on the face of it some diminution in the consumption of intoxicating liquors that the same must apply to the 12 other districts of the Bombay Presidency. On page 7 of this memorandum there is a statement of the number of gallons which had been issued from the distillery of Ahmedabad, a large manufactory situated in the Bombay Presidency. The figures begin in 1873, and stop in the year 1882. They begin by giving five years during which the rate of duty per gallon was one rupee one anna. Wherever the duty is stationary and fixed, there is always a steady increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor. In the first year the number of gallons consumed was 30,000, and in the last year it was 38,000. Then the duty was raised to two Rupees, and naturally the revenue increased. During the four years when there was a steady increase in the consumption of drink, habits were formed, and these drinking habits could not be got rid of, and in spite of the increased revenue there was an immediate rise in the amount of drink consumed under the two rupee duty. It appears that 21,480 gallons were issued from the distillery in 1878-9, and this amount rose in three years to 27,427 gallons. But then the table is complicated by the consumption of drink in the whole district of Ahmedabad being given, instead of in the town only. In the first years the population of the district supplied was 118,000, but the population of the district supplied in 1881-2 was 856,000, and the figure of 46,000 gallons issued was given for this largely increased district. *There the figures stop.* I want to know why the Government in adopting this memorandum of Mr. Pritchard which was issued in 1883 did not carry out the remainder of the figures for this particular district. I cannot help thinking that they did not do this because the figures told altogether against the whole memorandum. In the Ahmedabad district the consumption has increased from 46,000 gallons in 1882 the last year given to 43,000, 46,000, 57,000 and 63,000 each year to 1886, so that in this district there has been a steady increase, not of revenue but of the number of gallons issued from the Government still of 30 per cent. in five years, and the Government deliberately suppress these facts. We find precisely the same thing in almost every statement laid before us. Having garbled Ahmedabad in the first place, then they take the figures from the Bombay island, and we find precisely the same thing. There the duty was one rupee for four years, and there was a steady increase in the consumption from 907,000 to 979,000 gallons. Then the duty was raised to one rupee and 12 annas, and the number of gallons consumed in 1876-7 dropped to 566,000. The consumption rose in the next year to 653,000, an increase of 16 per cent. Then the duty was raised to two rupees and four annas, and the consumption dropped to 585,000 gallons. The consumption steadily rose every year on the same duty till 1881-2, when it reached 630,000 gallons. Now, why again did they stop there? Because the moment we come to add all these figures to the remaining four or five years available, but suppressed in the minute, we find it tells altogether against the memorandum, and entirely in favour of my own contention, that the consumption of intoxicating liquors is steadily on the increase, and that no increase of duty has done more than give a brief check to its progress. During the four years they give us in this table, from 1879 to 1882, with a duty of two rupees four annas, the total consumption in the four years was 2,336,000 gallons. During the last four years, the figures for which they suppressed, the consumption had risen to 2,503,000 gallons; or a total increase in the four years of 167,000 gallons; and this is how they attempt to prove a decreased consumption! There are other tables relating to the Bombay Presidency which are equally fallacious. They mix up an extended district. They take Surat city and six miles around, carrying their figures from 1873 to 1882, with a view to showing that an increased tax reduced the amount of liquor consumed. But again I fill in the missing figures from 1882 to 1886 for the entire Surat district, during which time the duty remained fixed. The consumption rose to 237,000 gallons in 1882-3, to 249,000 in 1883-4, to 305,000 in 1884-5, and 324,900 in 1885-6, so that in this district, in which they quote figures up to 1882 to prove their contention that there is a diminished consumption with an increased revenue, the actual increase in the number of gallons of spirits turned out is 144,000 in five years or something like 75 per cent.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE.—Mr. E. G. Colvin, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is granted leave for three months; Captain Rawlinson, Aide-de-Camp, acting for him. Lieutenant F. Steuart Bayley, 13th Bengal Lancers, officiates as Aide-de-Camp. Mr. Phillips, Under-Secretary to the Government, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye. Mr. Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is promoted to the first grade. Mr. F. W. Badcock, Rajshahye (on leave), is appointed a Sessions Judge of the second grade. Mr F. B. Taylor is promoted to the first grade of Joint Magistrates. Mr. F. A. Black is appointed a Joint Magistrate of the second grade. Mr. H Lee is promoted to the first grade of Joint Magistrates. Mr. G. W. Place, Lohardugga, is appointed a Joint Magistrate of the second grade. Mr. M. Finucane, Director of Land Records, is appointed a Magistrate and Collector of the second grade. Mr. W. Fiddian, Dinagepore, is promoted to be a Magistrate and Collector of the second grade. Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mymensingh, is appointed a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade. Mr. B. De is promoted to the first grade of Joint Magistrates. Mr. E. B. Harris is appointed a Joint Magistrate of the second grade. Mr. S. G. Platts is posted to Dacca. Mr. F. H. Tucker, of Sarun, appointed on special duty in connection with coolie kidnapping cases in the Chota Nagpore Division, is to act in the fifth grade of District Superintendents of Police. Mr. R. W Carlyle, officiating Joint Magistrate, Sarun, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Department. The services of Mr. Shirres, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce. The Revd. Mr. Reynolds, Chaplain of Dum Dum, is appointed to Cuttack. The Revd. Mr. Rolfe, Chaplain at Howrah, has been granted leave for two months. Mr. Birch, District Superintendent of Police, acts in the third grade *vice* Mr. Knyvett on privilege leave; Mr. Roberts, fifth grade, is promoted to the fourth grade, and Mr. F. E. Kemp is promoted from the second to the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 202 Hindus, and 63 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 286 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 290. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from small-pox, 61 from fever, 17 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, 4 from cholera, and 180 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE LATE MRS. HENRY BAKER.—At the advanced age of nearly eighty-seven, Mrs. Baker, the widow of the Rev. Henry Baker, Sr., of the Church Missionary Society, died at Cottayam, Travancore, on the 5th instant. Her husband—who died at Cottayam twenty-two years ago—aged seventy-seven, was at that time the revered Nestor of the Society. He was born in 1793 at Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex. His father, who held several farms in that county, gave him a good education, and put him to business at Colchester with a large firm, where he was employed in making estimates, surveying buildings, &c. On the death of his father he went to Wakefield studied with the vicar, was ordained to a curacy by Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield, and the term of his curacy having expired, he offered his services to the C. M. S. Being accepted, he sailed for India in 1816 in company with the Rev. Messrs. Lambrick, Ward, Major, Knight, and Barenbruck. At Madras he joined Rev. Mr. J. Fenn, and both travelled toward Travancore. At Tanjore, however then a Mission for the S. P. C. K., he was requested to supply a deficiency of clerical help, temporarily. While there he married the niece of the old Missionary, Mr. Kohloff. He was next appointed to succeed Mr. Dawson at Cochin, and Mr. Baker took up his station at Cottayam. He soon identified himself with the interest of the Syrian Christians, and superintendence of all the Christian Schools in the territories of Travancore and Cochin. In Sanskrit literature he was an apt scholar. He built, almost unaided, the Churches at Pallam and Arpoocara, and bought the one at Colatta from those who began, but had not the means to finish it. Almost to the very day of his death he managed the important details of the Mission Press at Cottayam. In February 1833 he went to England, and took charge of two churches in Colchester. In 1835 he returned from England, and took charge of a district around Cottayam. In 1859 the "Nicholson Institution" was established, and this enabled, Mr. Baker, after forty years' service, to retire from active duties. Mrs. Baker started a girls' school at Cottayam in 1819, and she retained the [illegible] it for sixty-nine years! She [illegible] has deprived

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divt. dend.	Cash. Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	7 pct.	830
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	92,160	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct	127
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	— £161
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	— £161½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10)	1050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	975
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Brent's Cawnpore P Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	250
Fort Press Co.	150	6,500	8,500	Rs. 6	1200
French Press Co.	200	800	800	Rs. 8	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	50	50	Rs. 7	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	20	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	40	400	Rs. 0	402½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 6	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	800	800	100	Rs. 3	280
Sabapathy Press Co.	500	800	800	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	650

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10	200
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150	} p ct	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	52		185	Rs. 14	50
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	100
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	0
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	95
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	3,075
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	762½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	105
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	510
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	66
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	80	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 38	564
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	60	1,000	R. 9	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	121
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	60	80	Rs. 100	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	200	125	125	nil	100
M. Motv & Co	1,000	100		p	100
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	100	All	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co. Ld.					

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	880
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4½ p.ct.	130
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1 p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12	2 p.ct.	126
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	106
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	..
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	.....	..
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100		105
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	92
Bengal Coal Co.,	1000	6 p. ct.	1,560
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£15	.....	16½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	.....	8½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	83
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	65x
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	99
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	9
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	110
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	62
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	80
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Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	116
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Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	.....	..
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	50
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	235
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	56
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	86½
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Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs. 5 p.sh.	110
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India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
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Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	..
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Amicable (Assam)	...	...	...	...
Amluckie	...	...	...	...
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	...	...	...	...
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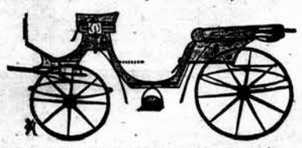

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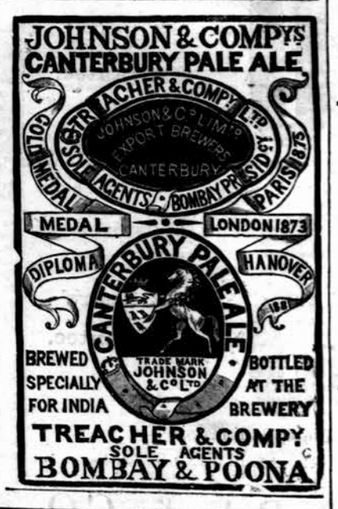

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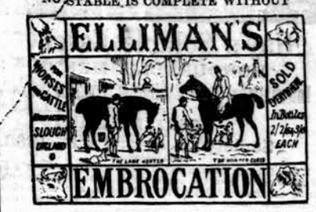

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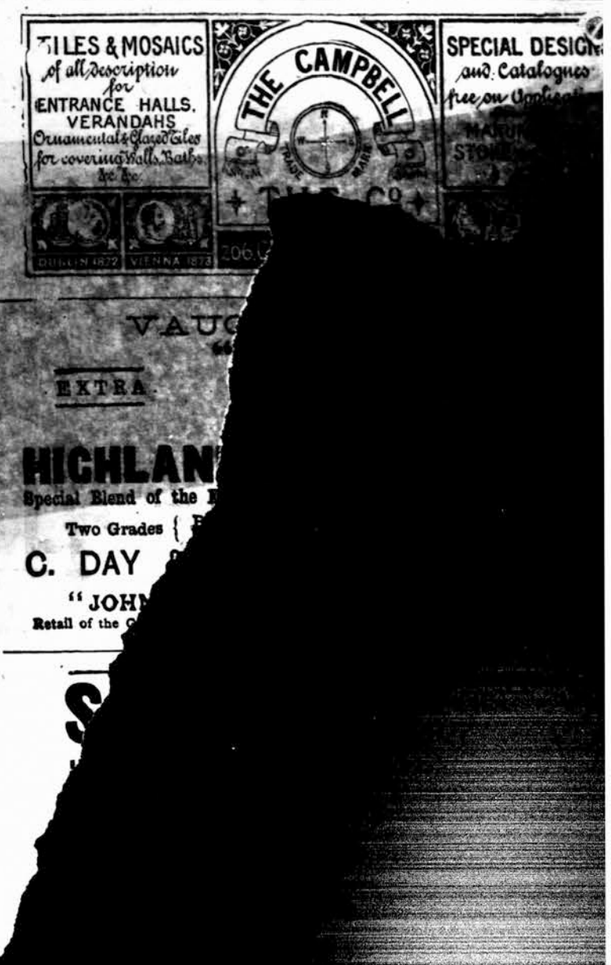

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